SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

DOES GREY CUP MEAN ANYTHING?

"Little Rooster" Flies the Coop

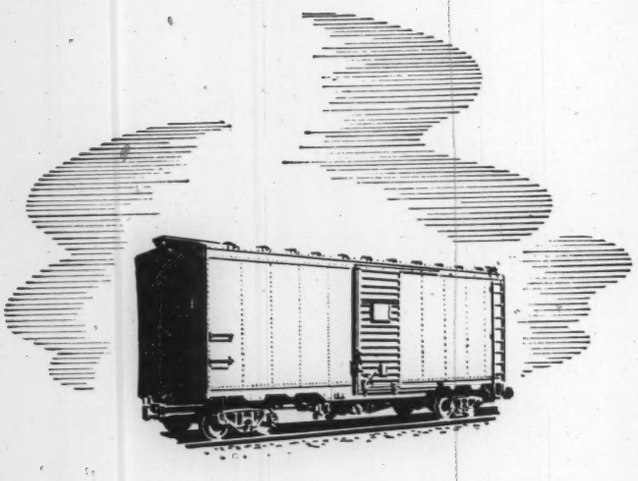
NOVEMBER 28, 1950 VOL. 66, NO. 8

—Jean Morantow

FRIDOLIN: *A New Pitch for Gélinas.* *See Page 10.*

10c

What's Wrong With Canadian Women? They Just Scratched the Surface



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Next Week

•

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—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

LETTERS

"Li'l Jack"

MAY I thank you very much for your article entitled "Li'l Jack and Petit Jean" (SN, Oct. 17). I appreciate very much your bringing public attention to our efforts to improve French-English relations. You will be interested to know that we have received many phone calls and letters which indicate that SATURDAY NIGHT's Education department is popular.

J. L. MACKEEN,
Drummondville, Que. *Principal*

Size of Israel

BY FOOTNOTE (SN, Oct. 17) you explain in the story by Albert Shea that Israel is 1/10 the size of Canada. How modest we Canadians are! Israel is only half the size of Nova Scotia.
Yorkton, Sask. STAN OBODIAC

■ *"Information Please," 1950 edition, gives the area of Israel as 5,500 sq. m., Canada—3,619,616 sq. m.*

Answer to Question

THE question asked by Dr. Eugene Forsey (SN, Oct. 24) can be answered: Can Mr. Soucisse "be persuaded to give evidence" on (1) "in Manitoba or in Ontario . . . according to Professor Lower, the privileges of the French have 'in the main consisted in the privilege of doing without schools'" and (2) "qualified French Canadians" are "black-listed for the top jobs in industry and the civil service . . ." (SN, Sept. 26).

The first question might well have been addressed to Professor Lower. However, the attacks on the separate school system, made before the Royal Commission on Education in Ontario by all the Protestant denominations, give an idea of the climate in which the separate schools, and the French schools in particular must survive.

What was Premier Hepburn trying to rectify in his proposed "remedial" bill for a fairer division of corporation taxes for education? R.C. Archbishops of Canada, 1944: "School legislation in most of the provinces is in need of thorough reform, especially as applied to Catholics and to the French element, if it is to truly reflect the *entente cordiale* which presided at the birth of the Canadian constitution . . ."

(2) There are 55 advertising agencies recognized by the CDNA. . . . A French Canadian can do business in the U.S. and be recognized by the largest publishers there and still be refused recognition in Canada. Of the 55 agencies in Canada, only two are nominally French Canadian.
Montreal, Que. VICTOR SOUCISSE

Future Coal

WE NOTE with interest an article in your October 31 issue "We Are Wasting Our Coal," and appreciate the fairness with which you have discussed the question of U.S. coal imports. As representatives of the Anthracite Institute, who are the agency for most producers of anthracite coal in the U.S., we would point out . . . that anthracite fuel (or hard coal) is the primary fuel for domestic heating in Eastern Canada. Eastern Canada im-

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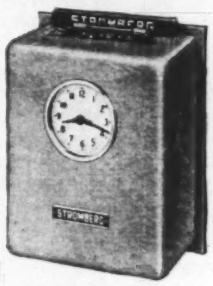

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887
Vol. 66, No. 8 Whole No. 3004

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: It looks as if **Gratien Gélinas** (pronounced *Grass-ee-en Jayleena*) has done it again. The English version of his play *"Ti-Coq"* appears set for as lengthy and as popular a run in Montreal as the original French one had. The second week was sold out in a day or so of the November 14 opening. And last week the PM and Mrs. St. Laurent attended a performance and chatted with "Fridolin" backstage. Fridolin is the name by which Gélinas is known throughout French Canada. Plans are to take the play to Toronto and later to New York, possibly early in the new year.—*Photo by Jean Marantow.*

Coming Issue: Next stop in SN's "Canada" series: Prince Edward Island, the Garden of the Gulf . . . London *Observer*-SN Correspondents abroad will discuss the Far East turn of events . . . Canadians to be "profiled" include Norman MacLaren, talented movie animator of the NFB, Rt. Rev. C. M. Nicholson of Halifax, new United Church moderator, and a colorful Windsor business man, who arrived there penniless and unable to speak English and is now probably the district's richest man . . . Women's Editor Bernice Coffey tells in pictures and story all about perfumes for Christmas giving . . . Canadian export manager Ernest Waengler talks about the export picture . . . Willson Woodside reports from Strasbourg.

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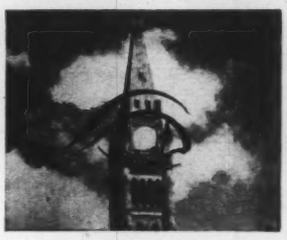

OTTAWA VIEW

HIGHER TAXES?

THE budgetary surplus at October 31 was $363,000,000 — this in face of a budget forecast of a surplus of only $15,000,000 for the entire fiscal year ending March 31 next. The big surplus is being built up in spite of an increase in defence expenditures of more than $50,000,000. Already it is recognized that the surplus is beginning to pose a problem for the Government. The Governor of the Bank of Canada, **Graham Towers,** has proposed increased taxes next year, taxes which would divert money from personal savings. This could only mean luxury taxes on goods now considered non-luxuries or increased personal income taxes. But how the Government will be able to justify either in the face of its mounting surplus is a problem. On the present figures it looks as though a surplus of somewhere around $200,000,000 is quite possible in the current fiscal year.

CORPORATION TAX

NOTEWORTHY too in the latest report of the Comptroller of the Treasury was the fact that taxes on corporation incomes and on dividends and interest are running ahead of tax collections on personal incomes. Personal income taxes, including payroll deductions in the first seven months of 1950-51 fiscal year, totalled $374,735,997. Taxes on corporations and on dividends and interest amounted to $402,496,954. Corporation taxes were increased in the September "Baby Budget" and undoubtedly this year their total will exceed that of taxes on personal incomes. Thus, for the first time, corporation taxes are becoming the biggest single source of revenue to the Federal Government.

Something that seems to be forgotten by those who advocate reimposition of the excess profits tax is the fact that standard corporation taxes have been so increased that they produce about as much revenue as the combined excess profits taxes and corporation income taxes of the war years. Corporation taxes are easier to collect and they haven't the tendency, as in the case of excess profits taxes, to encourage waste and inefficiency.

CANADA-U.S. TRADE

EXPANSION of exports to the U.S. has been the outstanding feature of our foreign trade this year. In September, for the second month this year, we had a credit balance in trade with the U.S. The balance in Canada's favor was $18,600,000, an all-time high. (Highest credit balance in any previous month was $18,200,000 in August, 1945.)

Not since 1945, the last year of the war, has Canada had a credit balance with the U.S. for a full year. For the first nine months this year the debit balance stood at $71,400,000, as compared with $431,700,000 for the similar period of 1949. Although some of the finance experts a few weeks ago estimated a debit balance of about $200 million this year, trade officials are more optimistic. They wouldn't be surprised to see us come within $50 million of balancing our trade with Uncle Sam in 1950.

U.K. INVESTMENTS

A BANK OF ENGLAND report illustrates one of the root causes of U.K. loss of international purchasing power. Overseas investments of the U.K. went down from $10,635,000,000 to $5,880,000,000 between 1938 and 1948. Although the latter figure is still substantial, it is far outweighed by indebtedness incurred during and since the war. The report shows that British interest and dividend income earned from Canada in 1938 was $447,000,000. By 1948 this was down to $228,000,000. There was a steady decline in British investment and investment earning power in Canada, in the 1939-1948 period, but figures recently made public here show that U.K. industrial investments were beginning to climb back last year, reflecting Britain's improving dollar position.

LEARN & EARN

THE decennial census next year will include questions on the educational status of the population. This should produce many new facts inviting study and analysis. Surveys conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have indicated that heads of households with nine to 12 years of schooling earn twice as much as those with less than five years of schooling during their peak earning years (ages 45 to 64). Those with more than 12 years of schooling earn three times as much. The longer schooling does not necessarily account for all the difference, because those with the greater native ability may, on the whole, have been those who stayed longer in school. But the relationship between earnings and schooling suggests an important avenue of exploration.

■ IT WILL be nearly spring before the official residence for Canada's PM will be ready for occupancy. Total cost of converting the old Edwards home on Sussex Street in Ottawa is now estimated at $305,000. Add $140,000 for the purchase of the property, $105,000 for furnishings—a grand total of $550,000. The residence will be maintained and staffed by the Government, but at his own insistence **PM St. Laurent** will pay $5,000 a year in lieu of lodging and food for himself and family.

CAPITAL COMMENT

New Parley Will Be Different

THE Federal-Provincial Conference summoned to meet at Ottawa Dec. 4 is to grapple with "fiscal and other matters." It will be the most important meeting between national and provincial leaders since May, 1946. And it is bound to recall the "Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction", which lasted on and off from August, 1945, until it ended abortively nine months later.

The new conference is not, however, merely a resumption of that conference of over four years ago — adjourned but never concluded.

The circumstances have changed. The climate is different. The objectives of the new conference are less specific and less grandiose. There is less sense of urgency.

Much less hinges on the outcome of this conference. Even if it breaks down, there will be much less sense of national misgiving. Many of the dire events which the Conference on Reconstruction was called to head off never materialized. The postwar depression and the ogre of mass unemployment and fiscal disaster have so far failed to show up. The nation now coasts along on a high level of production and activity, and inflation is more dreaded than a depression.

Some of the more truculent leaders have subsided or mellowed or have moved to other spheres of action. The National Government can afford to be more generous and flexible. All of these things will be reflected, presumably, at the forthcoming meeting.

Background

As background for an intelligent look at the task of the new Conference, it is worth while recalling for a moment what the 1945-46 Conference proposed, and what expedients were worked out.

The proposals of 1945 were drafted while hostilities still prevailed on a global scale. A sharp postwar recession was expected. Judging from the postwar period 1919-23, a serious budgetary situation for all the weaker provinces was imminent. The provinces would re-assume their normal peacetime loads, perhaps aggravated by mass unemployment and falling revenues. They would get back their freedom to levy income and corporation taxes (when the wartime agreements expired). But they would be compelled to compete in those fields with the National Government, then collecting at the highest rate in its history; and, with its postwar prospective burdens and the huge war debt, likely to have to continue such abnormal levies. The effect of this competition on the economy was expected to be disastrous.

In 1945-46, looking as realistically and frankly as possible at the era ahead, national leaders thought drastic measures were imperative if the "fiscal-need" provinces were to be saved from grave straits, and earlier experiences of mass unemployment averted.

The 1945-46 proposals formed an integrated whole. If the provinces would "rent" their income and succession tax fields, the National Government would pay them annual sums well above what they might reasonably hope to collect on their own. This would permit Ottawa to raise the enormous sums needed with a minimum tax burden and a maximum efficiency.

The Program Failed

This was coupled with extensive new public welfare measures, which were expected to soften the impact of postwar depression and unemployment. In cooperation with provinces and municipalities, the National Government was to plan public investment so as to take up the slack of private investment, as soon as that failed to keep Canada fully employed.

This integrated and ambitious program failed, of course, when the conference came to an inconclusive end on May 3, 1946. It has not been revived, and, in its original form, may be considered officially dead. It is not being resuscitated in the meetings which begin on December 4.

The consequences of inaction were not as dire as had been forecast, for two main reasons. (1) By a series of provincial tax agreements which eventually embraced eight of the ten provinces, many, perhaps most, of the benefits of the tax section of the 1945-46 plan were in fact achieved. (2) The remarkable postwar buoyancy of the national income and the maintenance of high employment (thanks largely to fortuitous external forces) the consequences of the delay in the public welfare plans were not as serious as had been expected. A long breathing spell was provided all governments. We are still enjoying it.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

W. H. Robertson is BC's new Deputy Minister of Agriculture, succeeding Dr. J. B. Munro who retired recently owing to ill health. Mr. Robertson has been Assistant Deputy Minister for the past four years and Provincial Horticulturalist since 1921.

W. R. Culley, of Woodbridge, Ont., Vice-president and Managing Director of the Thomas Nelson Publishing Company in Toronto for the past nine years, is now President and General Manager of the firm. He expects to leave for New York at the end of the year. He will remain a director of the Canadian company.

Dr. A. B. Moore, 44, a native of New Brunswick, is the new President and Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto. Ceremony was attended by delegates of 30 Canadian and 21 U.S. colleges and universities. Until recently Dr. Moore was Principal of St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon.

BIRTHDAY

Ninetieth, November 12, **Alexander Monro Grier,** KC, formerly well-known arbitrator now residing in Toronto.

HONORS

George A. Driscoll, special photographer with the Quebec Provincial Publicity Bureau was made an Associate of the Photographic Society of America at the annual convention in Baltimore, Maryland.

Senator Thomas Vien of Quebec has been decorated with the Commanderie de l'Ordre de Leopold II for his wartime service to Belgium. The decoration was bestowed in Ottawa by Vicomte du Parc, Belgian Ambassador to Canada.

RETIREMENTS

Dr. E. S. Archibald, internationally known agriculturalist and Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm since 1919. He was presented with a walnut desk, a leather chair, desk accessories, a lamp, an engraved wrist watch and a fly rod and reel. Mrs. Archibald was given an amethyst pendant with matching pin and earrings. Dr. Archibald's successor, **Dr. E. S. Hopkins,** has worked under him for a number of years.

Guy G. Congdon, OBE, Commissioner of European Emigration for Canada at Ottawa and, since 1941, of London, Eng.; retiring after 40 years' service with the Federal Government.

The **Rev. Dr. H. C. Rice,** of Charlottetown, PEI, resigning as visiting minister of Trinity United Church, after over 50 years of service on the Island and in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

DEATHS

Edgar Jordan Tarr, 69, well-known Canadian KC and a Director of the Bank of Canada; of a heart attack in Winnipeg.

John Winnett, 84, former Toronto alderman who campaigned for the Leaside, Avoca and Gerrard Street Bridges; in Toronto.

Dr. John Knox Blair, 77, former Liberal MP and prominent citizen of Guelph, Ont.; suddenly in Guelph.

Marshall S. Soules, Toronto construction company president; of a heart attack when searching the bush near Bancroft, Ont., for a lost dog.

C. Reid Hutchison, prominent Ottawa businessman and curler, and a fourth generation member of the celebrated "Hutchison curling dynasty"; his body was found on a wagon trail near Buckingham, Que., where he had gone to hunt deer. Death was later pronounced as "purely accidental" by Coroner Dr. Jean Laurin of Ste Rose de Lima.

Dr. Austin Birrel Schinbein, OBE, 64, Chief of Surgery at Vancouver General and Shaughnessy Hospitals for 25 years; suddenly in Boston, Mass., while attending a conference.

Thomas Reginald Sloan, KC, 61, Hamilton, Ont., barrister and musician; in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton.

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Bassel's Lunch Ltd.
Bomac Electrotype Co. Ltd.
Bowles Lunch Ltd.
Brown's Bread Ltd.

C
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Canada Bread Co. Ltd.
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Canada Illinois Tools Ltd.
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M
MacLean-Hunter Publ. Co. Ltd.
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.
Metalair Products
Mitchell Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Moffats Ltd.
Muirheads Cafeterias Ltd.
Mundet Cork & Insulation Ltd.
Murray's Restaurants Ltd.

N
National Carbon Limited
Nanking Chop Suey Tavern
National Cash Register Co. of Canada Ltd.
Wm. Neilson Ltd.
Neptune Meters Ltd.
Northgrave Ltd.
Novelty Textile Printing Works

O
Old Mill

P
Prest-O-Lite Battery Co. Ltd.
Precision Heat Treating Co.
Prince George Hotel
Pure Gold Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Q
Queen Mary Hospital

R
Reliable Toy Co. Ltd.
Robertson Bros. Ltd.
Roden Bros. Ltd.
Rowntree Co. Ltd.
Royal York Hotel

S
Sangamo Co. Ltd.
Shoreview Grill
Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.
Werner G. Smith Ltd.
Square D Co. Canada Ltd.
Steel Co. of Canada Ltd.
Super Health Aluminum Co. Ltd.
Superior Publishers Ltd.
Swift Canadian Co. Ltd.

T
Thor-Canadian Co. Ltd.
Tops Restaurant
Toronto Cadmium Plating
Toronto Daily Star
Toronto General Hospital
Toronto Military Hospital
Toronto Mill Stock Co. Ltd.
Toronto Terminals Railway Co.
Toronto Transportation Comm.

U
Wm. Unser Ltd.

V
Veri-Best Foods

W
George Weston Ltd.
Willard Storage Battery Co. of Canada Ltd.
Wilson Publ. Co. of Toronto Ltd.
F. W. Woolworth Co. Ltd.

GAS
ESSENTIAL TO MODERN INDUSTRY . .

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 8 Nov. 28, 1950

Dispersal of Industry

IT LOOKS as if the doctrinaire form of Socialism, which includes the doctrine that private profit is immoral, is on its way out in Canada, and its upholders will eventually be forced to move over into the Communist party. This doctrine has not been preached by the national leaders of the CCF for some years, although it still crops up in the speeches of the more starry-eyed or fiery-mannered of the followers, especially at provincial conventions and district meetings.

It is completely discredited in the one province which possesses a Socialist government. Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan was emphatic the other day in his declaration that "private, cooperative and public enterprise" all have a distinct function in a "virile and progressive community"—a statement which could be enthusiastically applauded at any Liberal or Conservative meeting in Ontario or Quebec.

A particularly interesting note in his address at a Municipal Industrial Development banquet in Regina was his statement that "technological development" in agriculture, by which he clearly meant increasing mechanization, was bound to impose a limit to population in a purely agricultural area, and that industrial development was therefore necessary for Saskatchewan as a basis for increased population. The conference had already listened to an eloquent argument by the Director of the Provincial Industrial Development Office for united pressure on the federal authorities for "a policy of dispersal of defence and other types of industries" to offset the present tendency towards "a slow, steady expansion of industries where they are located." Mr. Douglas strongly accented this argument, saying that "nobody will push for the West and Saskatchewan unless we push for ourselves."

The only remaining note of true Socialism in all this is the idea that the dispersal of industry must be brought about by government action (which of course means here the federal authority) and the complete overlooking of the fundamental (but non-Socialist) factors of transportation facilities, power supply, labor supply and tolerable taxation conditions. When it dawns upon the CCF leaders in Saskatchewan that these factors are at least as important as the influence of the federal power, the prospects for industrialization of the great central Prairie Province will be much improved, but the appeal of the Socialist gospel will be much lessened.

The idea that the prospect of atom bombing makes it incumbent on the federal authorities to pick up industries or fragments of industries from provinces where they are now located and drop them in a province which has done nothing to induce them to locate there, and which a few years ago was definitely hostile to any industry which happened to belong to private owners, is of course much exaggerated. Dispersal for the avoidance of bombing does not really require removal of industries from Ontario and Quebec to Saskatchewan; the case is not parallel to the removal of the Russian heavy industries to the other side of the Ural Mountains to get out of the range of German aircraft.

We should be delighted to see a great deal of industrial development in Saskatchewan, but we want to see that development carried out on a sound economic basis, and not merely on the orders of Mr. Howe—who incidentally is most unlikely to give such orders just to oblige pressure groups inspired by the oratory of Mr. Douglas.

Annoying Commercials

A NEW gadget which will automatically turn off the radio during any "commercial" utterance is now in process of perfection. Its only lack is that it cannot distinguish between a "singing" commercial and ordinary entertainment singing; but that sounds to us like a pretty fatal limitation. If it will tune out all other commercials, and its use becomes at all general, the sponsors will merely do all of their advertising in musical form, and we shall be worse off than we are now.

The one thing that will ultimately cure, or at least greatly alleviate, the nuisance of the annoying commercial will be the discovery by sponsors of the fact that it does annoy. The cleverer sponsors have discovered that fact already, and are more and more putting their commercials into a form in which they become an integral part of the entertainment. We still expect to hear an aired performance of "Die Walküre" in which the original text of the Ride of the Valkyries is replaced by a recorded version with the warrior maidens singing: "Joy Soap is the BEST soap!" and then two tones higher. "Joy Soap is the BEST soap!" and so on up the scale to the climax. And we defy inventors to produce a gadget that will tune *that* out.

The Beaver Is a Farmer

CANADIAN farmers are probably the one group that needs least to be told of the benefits of the free enterprise system. Nevertheless, they can study the well-publicized benefits of Socialism all they want. They can see just how a planned state is supposed to help them, and on occasions they can derive some chuckles from their study. One of those occasions was at a dinner last week when Lord Beaverbrook, dynamic Canadian-born owner of British newspapers and other commercial ventures, opened the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto. Some four hundred farmers, or people associated with Canadian farming, heard him tell what a tough time their British counterpart had under Government planning.

"The Beaver" said that he too is a farmer—a dairy farmer in Surrey and Somerset. A few months ago he sharply realized just how far from being a "free" farmer he was. When a drain pipe system broke and flooded his dairy sheds, he wrote (a) to the Ministry of Supply for a permit to purchase new pipe at his own expense, and (b) to the Ministry of Labor to employ workmen at his own expense to install the pipe. Neither Ministry granted him permission and warned him that if he bought and installed the pipe without permission he would be prosecuted. A few days later an inspector from the Ministry of Health called, saw the half-foot of water in the stables, and told him to cease selling his milk or he would

"WHY DON'T YOU TWO SHAKE HANDS AND MAKE UP!?"

be prosecuted. So Lord Beaverbrook ceased selling milk. Soon a Food Ministry official showed up and told him that if he didn't market his quota of raw milk he would be prosecuted. And so it went. Lord Beaverbrook said that nine different inspectors called at his farm, in addition to a pest inspector. His lordship found the ten inspectors the pests. "Then there is the important bureaucrat who determines the quantity of your poultry rations," said Lord Beaverbrook. "He decides the number of eggs that go into your hen. He is a planner."

Those influential Canadian farmers at that Royal Winter Fair opening dinner chuckled at the anecdotes but became deadly serious when Lord Beaverbrook gave his thesis: that Government planning for agricultural production in Britain is wrong in principle and in practice. There is no attempt to meet changing demands from customers. There cannot be any successful adventure in experiment because of Government regulation. The idea, said Lord Beaverbrook, is apparently that it is better for amateur traders to lose public money than for professional traders to make private profit.

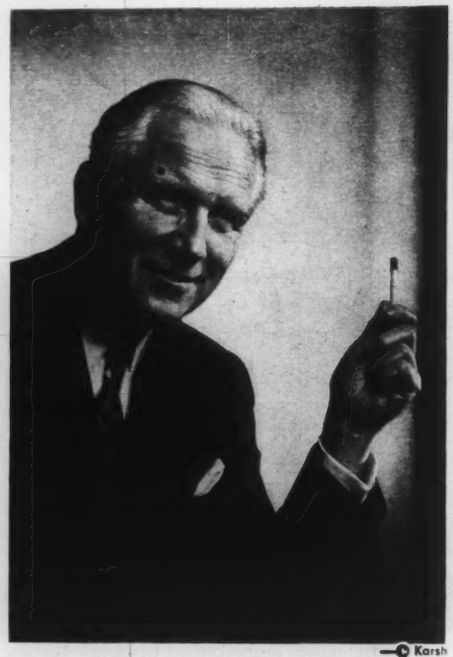
Proletarian Medicine

THE news that Maurice Thorez, Communist leader in France, is to be flown to Russia for medical treatment is most satisfactory. Had he remained in France and succumbed to his ailment the world would have had to choose between gross incompetence on the part of the French medical profession and brutal unwillingness to prolong the life of a political opponent, as the sole available explanations for his death. As it is, the responsibility for keeping him alive will rest entirely in the exact place where we should like to see it rest, namely on the shoulders of Russian Marx-Leninist medicine—and we are sorry for the Russian practitioner, whoever he may be, who happens to have charge of the case if M. Thorez does not get better very promptly and stay alive a long time.

France should not be the only country to practise this humane and civilized method of dealing with ailing Communists. If Mr. Tim Buck develops a case of displaced inter-vertebral discs—a disease which we have no doubt was discovered by the Russians—he should at once be flown to Moscow, if necessary at the expense of the TCA. If Mr. Salzberg's voice should be affected by laryngitis he should be given leave of absence from the Ontario Legislature and sent to Russia on an Ontario plane. They are entitled to be just as suspicious of capitalist medicine as they like; it has, so far as we are aware, never learned a single thing from the Great Stalin, and is still steeped in the errors of the Acquisitive System. By all means let the Reds cure their Reds—and if they can't, then let the Reds bury their Reds.

Pearson on China

OUR External Affairs Minister Pearson, taking time off last week from his duties at UN to deliver speeches in three Ontario communities—Windsor, Chatham and St. Catharines—was plainly worried over the possibility of a general conflict in the Manchurian-Korean region. The UN was no longer just an international debating society, said Mr. Pearson. In the case of Korea it had acted and acted promptly to beat down aggression, and it had acted to organize itself in such a way that other attacks may be similarly defeated. There was real cause for satisfaction. But there was no reason for complacency. With organized units of the Red China Army now facing UN forces in North



JOHNSON: *Now Canada has time for culture.*

Korea, "the risks remain frightening and the dangers are great."

The purpose of the Chinese intervention in Korea wasn't clear (*see Page 8*). Did Peking, nudged by Russia, want to start a world war? Was fear that UN forces might cut off electric power from hydro stations on the Yalu River, from Chinese cities and industries, the major point at issue? Did Peking really believe, as it was telling its people, that the U.S. wanted Korea as a military base for a campaign to restore Chiang Kai-shek to power?

It was difficult, Mr. Pearson said, to decide how far the fears which the Soviet Union and its satellites profess for the West are genuine and how far they are trumped up to cloak their own totalitarian design. Mostly the latter, he thought. But the West should not entirely rule out the possibility some genuine fear played a considerable part in the formulation of policy of Russia and Red China.

The Canadian minister expressed the hope this country would not be asked to support any action to extend the field of operations by the UN forces in Korea, unless it became clear the Chinese Communist forces went to Korea on more than a protective and border mission. With the UN military operations in North Korea now close to the borders of Manchuria and Siberia, the West should "behave" in such a way as to reduce any fears there may be in Red China to a minimum and to reassure the bordering states that their legitimate interests will not be infringed. He was aware that a strict observance of the principles he stated might complicate the immediate problems of General MacArthur. Nevertheless, he was convinced those principles should be observed so long as there is any chance of preventing the war from spreading.

PASSING SHOW

MAYBE more intelligent and responsible people would write "letters to the editor" if editors of Canadian daily newspapers didn't publish so many letters obviously not written by intelligent and responsible people.

The Mounted Police, says Professor Lower, "pretty well control themselves, not the responsible minister nor the public". Fortunately the Mounted Police have a good deal of self-control.

The Germans, it appears, want "full equality", which would be fine if they did not always follow it up by wanting something slightly more than full equality.

What worries us is, what makes the Blue Bombers blue?

Mr. Pearson says Canada must have arms without sacrificing butter, which leaves us free to guess what the Government will make us sacrifice.

Funny what a lot of Chinese seem willing to die for dear old North Korea.

Winnipeg is agitated about breath tests for drunk driving. The trouble is that they tend to be used as sobriety tests for drivers who by all other indications are drunk.

Comment is made on the fact that the Dionne Quints never said anything but "yes" and "no" to the New York interviewers. But to us the remarkable thing is that they always said five "yeses" or five "nos"; there was never a minority report.

Lucy says that people who have more money than they know what to do with can always take lessons from any charitable organization, but somehow they never do.

Our Musical Growth

TO any who may fear that our country's rise in wealth and power is not being accompanied by any corresponding growth in culture, Edward Johnson's statement about the standing of Canadian musicians will come as reassurance. Chairman of the board of directors of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto and famous ex-director of the Metropolitan Opera of New York, Dr. Johnson must surely know what he is talking about. He says that (a) Canada has plenty of youthful singing talent, and (b) Canadian singers do not now have to leave Canada to gain prestige. More than 9,000 student musicians take courses each year at the Royal Conservatory, which constantly strives to discover aspirants with talent. The Conservatory is also working to develop a greater demand for music in Canada, in part with the aim of building up funds and salaries to the levels of other countries. Dr. Johnson is very optimistic about Canada's musical future. In the past, he says, Canada has been so busy growing up that it hasn't had much time for the cultural arts, but now the situation is different.

Coalition Is Not Sacred

IN THE present divided state of Conservative opinion in various provinces about remaining in coalition with the Liberals as a means of warding off Socialism, a great deal too much play is being made with the argument that having been elected as Coalitionists the Conservative members of the Legislatures are under obligation to remain so for the term of their mandate.

This is no part of British political theory, nor is it good practice under the parliamentary system. That system requires the elected member to use his best judgment as to what the interests of the country require at any given moment. It certainly does not require him to continue to vote in support of another party over whose decisions he has little or no influence, and which may introduce policies with which he cannot in conscience agree.

Since the main object of the coalitions which we are discussing was to keep the CCF out of power, it would be somewhat indecent for a mem-

ber who was elected as a Conservative when the Conservatives were supporting a coalition to turn round and vote in support of the CCF on a major issue. But nobody is suggesting that the Conservatives should do anything of the kind. On the other hand the Conservatives are not obliged to abstain from doing anything that would require a Coalition government to resign. They have a perfect right to believe that it is time such a government did resign, and to vote in such a way that it will have to. If anybody had suggested, when they were running as Coalition (but still Conservative) candidates, that under no circumstances would they be justified in putting an end to the Coalition government until the end of its elected term, he would have been regarded as going far beyond the limits of the agreement between the parties; yet that is what the Conservative leaders who are retaining office in Coalition governments are now maintaining.

We doubt whether there is any province today in which the interests of the province, as conceived by those who are opposed to Socialism, require the continuance of a coalition agreement as the only available means of keeping Socialism out. And the interests of Conservatism in the nation as a whole urgently require the undivided and unrestricted effort of all Conservatives to be directed to the advancement of the party's policies and the strengthening of its organization—things which cannot be done by Conservatives who are committed to a coalition with the Liberals in the provincial sphere.

The Alpine Tragedy

THE sympathy of Canadian Christians of all denominations will go out to those who have been bereaved by the tragic accident which killed half a hundred French Canadian Roman Catholic pilgrims and the Canadian airplane crew who were taking them across the Alps after their visit to Rome. Their trip to Vatican City had been for the purpose of attending the beatification of one of the most beautiful and devoted characters in the history of Canada, the famous nun and hospital foundress Marguerite Bourgeoys, and they included several of the best known and most honored parish clergy of Quebec, whose attendance at this event was an honorable duty as well as a pleasure. Fate strikes, in such accidents, without respect of persons.

Live and Let Love

("If 'Sleepless,' of York Road, instead of threatening to shoot his neighbors' cats would think back to courtship days, he would be more tolerant in his attitude toward these irritations."—*Evening Argus.*)

WHEN *slumber puts your cares to flight*
And all is quiet in the night
(The mind beneficently veiled),
And suddenly the ear's assailed
By horrid, noisy screaming that's
Undoubtedly from neighbors' cats,

Who by Mephistophelian yells
Of far too many decibels
Plan many a bold, romantic flight
(Erroneously called a "fight")
So raucously from feline throat
That slumber is a thing remote,

Instead of reaching for your gun,
Recall your youth, and all the fun
Of courtship days when you were free.
Give full rein to your memory,
But stop it when you start to weep. . .
Then, if you can, go back to sleep.

J. E. P.

Canada At Testing Point

Making of a Really Great Constitution Requires High Confidence On Part of All Citizens in Fellow Citizens' Justice

by B. K. Sandwell

IT SEEMS probable that only a great nation, in the moral and spiritual sense of that word rather than the numerical or economic, can make for itself a great constitution, and that only a reasonably united nation can make for itself a constitution which will embody a will to unity. If these two conjectures are true, Canada is at a testing point in her history.

—Don McKague

B. K. SANDWELL

A constitution is, in one (and the most profound) of its many aspects, a statement of the terms on which the citizens of the nation adopting it are willing to live with one-another as fellow-citizens. The more they are prepared to trust one-another, the less is the need for narrow and confining restraints upon what they will permit their majorities, acting through the elected legislative bodies, to do with the whole people. The less they are prepared to trust one-another, the more numerous and the more confining must those restraints be.

The ideal toward which Canadians should aspire has never been better stated than by the present Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, as Minister of Justice in 1946, in the famous speech of which five words are too often quoted and the following sentences too often neglected. He had been asked whether the section of the BNA Act regarding the English and French languages in Canada and Quebec could be altered without provincial consent. He replied (correctly according to Professor McGregor Dawson, Professor Corry and many other students of the constitution): "Legally I say it can." And then he went on to say:

"I feel—and I believe my fellow Canadians of my race and my religion can feel—that a better guarantee than anything that can be found in Section 133 is to be found in that respect, for those who have been formed under the principles of British freedom and British fair play, to protect what are our essential rights." That respect for essential rights could be relied on to make it impossible for those who possess it "to do things which the conscience of humanity at large would regard as dishonorable."

Power of the Moral Principle

The transfer of the constitution-making power from Westminster to Canada—a transfer which in the *de facto* sense has been taking place gradually ever since 1867, and which is about to take place *de jure*—makes it essential that Canadians of all kinds should have that degree of confidence in their fellows which will enable them to rely upon this respect for essential rights in matters concerning which it is impossible to lay down strict constitutional rules without unduly binding the sovereign power of the nation. The enormous force of this moral principle has already been exemplified in this very matter of language in very recent years. The Legislature of Quebec under Premier Duplessis passed an Act which, without actually destroying the rights of the English language in that Province, practically nullified them, by forbidding the courts to be guided by any but the French version of any Quebec statute. It was not due to any political power of the English-speaking electors of the Province, but simply to the force of the argument that this was a violation of essential rights, that that Act was speedily repealed; its presence in the statute book was felt to be a reflection upon the honor of the Province.

Since Mr. St. Laurent made that speech, the Parliament of Canada has taken over from Westminster the right of direct legislation for amendment of the Canadian constitution, without action by Westminster and without cooperation by the Provinces, as regards everything except "matters coming within the classes of subjects assigned" by the BNA Act exclusively to the provincial Legislatures and also except rights relating to schools, the English and French languages and the duration of Parliament. No new provision has yet been made for the amendment of these excepted parts of the Act, which continue "legally" to be amendable by Westminster on request of the Ottawa Parliament; but obviously when such new provision is made it will call for some more exacting procedure than a bare majority vote in the Canadian Senate and Commons.

All About Amendment Processes

There is now available, in "Constitutional Amendment in Canada" by Paul Gérin-Lajoie (UT Press-Saunders, $5.50), a most complete, succinct and intelligent account of the gradual development of the amendment process since 1867, with an analytical record of every Act of the British Parliament which had any effect upon the Canadian constitution whether it purported to be an amendment or not, a statement of the exact procedure by which each was procured, and a great deal of the discussion which has gone on about that procedure from time to time. There were fifteen of these Acts up to and including the St. Laurent power-of-amendment transfer which goes by the title of "British North America Act 1949, No. 2." Several of these were not in the form of an amendment and have been generally ignored by constitutional historians; but obviously, for example, the Parliament of Canada Act 1875, which gave Parliament powers expressly withheld by the BNA Act was in its essential nature an amendment of the constitution. (About the only way in which these Acts which are not in the form of an amendment differ from those which are in that form is in the fact that they are not "safeguarded" by the excepting clause in the Statute of Westminster, and could therefore have been repealed or amended by the Canadian Parliament at any time under the general rule established by that law.)

The volume includes the excellent draft proposal of amendment procedure drawn up by the "Sub-Committee of Experts" of 1936 pursuant to a resolution of the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1935 (New Brunswick absent). This draft had not hitherto been published, although a fairly complete account of it appeared in SN some months ago and it has been widely discussed since. The essence of this proposal is the dividing of the sections of the BNA Act into four classes, each amendable by its own type of procedure with four different degrees of stringency. Because of the difficulty of tracing in advance all of the effects of any constitutional amendment, Mr. Gérin-Lajoie makes the very sensible suggestion that no section should be deemed to have been altered by an amendment unless that amendment was passed "in accordance with the procedure provided for the amendment" of sections of the class to which it belongs; in other words, an amendment passed by Parliament alone would have no effect on any provision contained in a section amendable only by Parliament and the Provinces.

To Save Power or Save Face?

Chinese Red Leaders Create World's Most Delicate Problem As Propaganda Machine Pours Out Fear of Americans

by O. M. Green

WHATEVER the ultimate aim of the Chinese may be in North Korea, it is easy to read between the lines of Peking messages the importance to them of the control of the Yalu River, both politically and economically. Indeed this may become the centre of the struggle in North Korea, since the power stations on the Yalu are also vital to the future plans of the United Nations for the reconstruction of all Korea.

Until Japan's occupation of Manchuria between 1931-33, the Yalu was the national boundary between Manchuria and Korea. The dividing line, as usual in such cases, was along the middle of the river.

O. M. GREEN

But on the creation of the puppet State of Manchukuo, this distinction disappeared; Korea and Manchukuo figured equally in the Japanese scheme of development.

Evidence of this is the big Suiho Dam and power station about 40 miles from the mouth of the Yalu with a capacity of 100,000 kilowatts. Its works lie on both sides of the river and its output goes (or used to go) equally to Fengtien (the most industrially developed province of Manchuria) and to Korea.

In addition to the Suiho power station the Japanese, at the beginning of the war, were building two smaller power stations further up the Yalu, with a capacity of 50,000 kilowatts. The works of one were on the Manchurian side of the Yalu (presumably to feed the timber industry which is the mainstay of Karin province), and of the other on the Korean side.

Obviously if these stations are to work for the best results there must be friendly cooperation between the Governments on either side of the river, and in their present mood the Chinese evidently fear that if the United Nations got command of the Yalu, Manchuria would be deprived of the power from these stations.

But the Chinese fear goes much deeper than that. From the time that the Japanese got Manchuria, their policy was to equip both it and Korea for the war with Russia which they believed to be inevitable.

Antung, near the mouth of the Yalu, was intensively developed together with the railway thence to Mukden, the chief city of Manchuria, with a magnificent railway bridge more than 1,000 yards long over the Yalu. Simultaneously in the extreme northeast corner of Korea, an excellent port was constructed at Rashin and a railway built thence across North Korea and Kirin to Changchun, the capital of Manchukuo.

A further network of roads and railways was made leading to the Russian border to enable troops from Japan to be rushed to the front at top speed.

There can be little doubt that Antung and Rashin, and the railways into Manchuria that they serve, figure largely in the Chinese imagination. For many days past the whole weight of the propaganda of Peking radio and press has been turned on to make the Chinese public believe that the U.S. (in the words of the *Sin Wan Jih Pao*, the leading paper of Shanghai) "is using Korea, Taiwan (Formosa), Viet Nam, Burma and Hong Kong as springboards for invading China."

Since the Chinese are powerless at sea to prevent the occupation of Antung and Rashin by the United Nations' forces, their main object, as they see it, is to hold the Yalu at all costs for the defence of their country.

That, in turn, means cutting off all electricity from the Suiho and other stations, just as it was cut off by the Russians for over two years.

The Japanese built two small power stations south of the 38th Parallel, one hydraulic, one steam. But their combined output of 10,000 kilowatts is utterly inadequate to the needs of all South Korea.

The Japanese also constructed dams on streams coming down from the northern mountains and a wide irrigation scheme to feed the rice fields in the south. But the Russians (or the North Koreans) have wrecked the dams and therewith the irrigation. The future restoration work of the United Nations is thus doubly hampered for want both of power and water.

But until the Chinese can be convinced that their fear of an American invasion is an absurd fantastic delusion, no cure for this miserable state of affairs can be seen.

The Oriental Shame

A second motive is the supreme importance for all Chinese of "face." It may be recalled that, when the Americans announced the neutralization of Formosa, Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier, issued a violent statement threatening instant invasion of Formosa whatever the U.S. Navy might do. This was not supported by Mao Tse-tung in a speech two days later. And although during the summer there were frequent reports of fleets of barges, submarines and aeroplanes being assembled for the invasion of Formosa, these have gradually died away, and there is little doubt now that the attempt has been put back indefinitely.

This palpable loss of "face" has been aggravated by China's failure to gain admission to the United Nations, in spite of six demands by Chou En-lai since last November, the latest of which was accompanied by a list of the delegates appointed by the Chinese Government to represent it at Lake Success. It is easy to imagine the resentment in Peking—capital of a Government which is unquestionably the accepted Government of all China—at this rebuff, and the rising desire to hit back somehow.

For the third reason, one turns to the long and vicious abuse of the U.S. by Peking's press and radio. As a sample of this, on October 15 an exhibition of photographs sponsored by the Ministry of Public Security, was opened in Peking, purporting to show the atrocities committed by "the notorious Kuomintang-U.S. fascists" of "the Sino-American Cooperation Organization" in a concentration camp at Chungking during and after the war. In this "hell camp", said the report, "countless revolutionary youth and patriotic martyrs were massacred".

Since early in October detailed accounts have been published of a "gigantic American espionage organization" centred in Tokyo and fostered by General MacArthur with branches in Formosa and Hong Kong. "Japanese war criminals" and of course the Kuomintang are said to be cooperating with the alleged organization, the purpose of which is to prepare for "subversive activities against the people's China" and the restoration of Chiang Kai-shek. Minute details are given together with the names of several well-known men alleged to be actively concerned in this fabulous scheme, such as General Wedemeyer, Dr. Leighton Stuart, formerly U.S. Ambassador in Nanking, the Chinese General Chang Fa-kuei, famous as "the Ironsides General" 20 years ago, and a number of Japanese officers prominent in the late war.

As for the floods of telegrams said to be pouring into Peking from workers, peasants, students and trade unions all over China clamoring for vengeance on "the American imperialists" and the defence of China—these, like the daily inflammatory articles of the Chinese Press, can only be mentioned. They are too numerous—and gross—to be detailed.

Selling The Public

The gravest aspect of all this clamor is that the Chinese public appears to have convinced itself that America is planning to invade China. The design, they are told, is merely a repetition of Japan's aggression: first Korea, then Manchuria, then North China; while Chang Fa-kuei and Chiang Kai-shek will operate in the South.

It seems incredible that men like Chou En-lai, a diplomatist widely experienced in Western affairs, or the hard-headed Mao Tse-tung can believe such rubbish. But the danger of the situation is that the Chinese generally are utterly ignorant of the outside world and for a year past their newspapers have never printed anything that would really enlighten them. Pandit Nehru's recent warning that that was at the basis of all the Chinese agitation was true enough.

It is a truism that fear is at the root of all international misunderstanding and war. It may be that the Chinese Government (not yet officially concerned in the invasion of Korea) will be content to try to hold the frontier region and the power stations. But until the Chinese public, the Communist Party, the hosts of semi-official organizations of workers and students can somehow be relieved of their fears and persuaded of the true intentions of the West, peace is far off.

Special to the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

—Barrow in The Omaha World Herald

"THE AGRARIAN REFORMER"

BATTLE-HARDENED *Red Chinese troops today menace peace of the world.* —Miller

BOMBER - ESKIMO: *Eskimo's King, 50, Brightwell, 61, Morris, 57, Durno, 63, close in as Mendryk pulls down Bomber's Casey in Western play-off.* —CP

Does the Grey Cup Mean Anything?

Originally Offered as the Award to Canadian Senior Amateur Champions, Few Players on Teams Competing for It Are Canadian or Amateur

by Kimball McIlroy

THIS WEEK some 27,053 fans were feverishly clutching pasteboards easily worth their weight in gold—tickets to a Saturday Nov. 25 football game. They would gather in Toronto's expanded Varsity Stadium to witness the annual contest for possession of the Grey Cup and the senior amateur rugby championship of Canada. They would be joined by around 50 players and handlers, around 100 news and radio men, and assorted ushers and policemen. It was going to be the largest sports gathering for a single event in Canadian history.

It was also going to be the most controversial, by a country mile. For a major beef, there was the ticket distribution.

Last year, certain enterprising souls even printed their own tickets to the event. It has attained a popularity far exceeding the expectations of its sponsors, and the bounds of common sense. And this year among those willing to mortgage the old family homestead to see the spectacle were many who hadn't taken in a single rugby game all year. A great number were winding up with tickets to the event, while faithful Fall-long followers were left out in the cold—or out of the cold and wishing they were out in it.

No Solution

Many have criticized the ticket distribution; few have come up with a practical solution. But two or three general principles could be borne in mind. First, no tickets should be handed out to anyone who isn't planning to attend the game in person. Chiselers will always manage to obtain a few, but the present system is an open invitation. Second, season subscribers should have the preference at all times. Third, followers of the finalists should be given a priority.

The participating teams for 1950 were Winnipeg Blue Bombers and Toronto Argonauts. Following their two-out-of-three victory over Edmonton Eskimos in the semi-finals, the Winnipegs were touted not only by patriotic Westerners, but by peripatetic eastern sportswriters as well, as the greatest team ever to come of the West.

"They may well be," was a studied, if generous, opinion of even easterners this week. But time, as it so often does, would have to tell. In the past, however, a number of the West's "greatest teams" have been given very sound trouncings in Toronto and elsewhere. They would have to be very great indeed to defeat the Argonaut Club, which licked Hamilton Tigers in the Big Four playoffs.

Behind a line which occupies four of the seven positions on the western all-star team, were going to operate on Saturday such backs as Jack Jacobs from Green Bay and points south, and Tom Casey from Hamilton and points south. Eastern fans had seen Casey, and had heard that Jacobs could kick Joe Krol right out of the park.

When Argos have been good this season they have been very, very good, and when they've been bad they've been horrid. Most of the good days have been at home, and through a fortunate circumstance (*i.e.*, having the most capacious stadium) the Canadian Final was to be played at home.

The weather would count too. That Winnipeg line had been described, as is customary, as being "big and fast." That they were big there was no disputing, but speed is a relative matter and Argos were fast beyond doubt.

In sticky going, the Blue Bombers might win. If the day were going to be dry and the field fast, smart money would be looking to the Toronto club to emerge as the 1950 versions of Canada's senior amateur rugby champions. And, to sports solons, here was another beef.

The Grey Cup, by intention and tradition, is to be awarded to a team that is (a) Canadian, (b) senior, (c) amateur, and (d) champion. But it wasn't going to meet all those conditions this year.

After Saturday the winners would be champions, seniors (senior—and then some), but that they were either Canadian or amateur was, to put it mildly, open to question.

No Surprise

Actually, no one expected the winners of the Grey Cup, or any other prize bauble, to be "amateurs" in the strict sense, in this day and age. But somewhere someone has to draw the line. When salaries are high and openly announced, when players come from and go back to professional clubs, and when contractual disputes fill the autumn air, then perhaps it's time to give a break to the troubled shade of old Earl Grey.

Exactly one Canadian made the western all-star team this year. In the Big Four scoring race, two Canadians —both placement kickers—appeared among the first ten. Of the 11 senior clubs in Canada, just one—Sarnia Imperials—was made up of Canadians. When Winnipeg and Toronto faced each other, there would be 14 Americans to 10 Canadians in the line-ups.

Another angle: three leagues in all Canada now compete for the Grey Cup, and one of them is slipping rapidly to "farm" status. There is only one senior intercollegiate loop left, and it doesn't enter the play-offs. The University of British Columbia plays in an American league. Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba Universities no longer have teams. A Dominion junior final was made possible this year only through the generosity of individual sponsors. Attempts to arrange an intermediate final faced heartbreaking financial barriers.

In other words, two leagues in the country are becoming bigger and richer all the time, while rugby interest elsewhere drops to the vanishing point —not a healthy situation.

Now, let's suppose that the western and eastern inter-provincial loops were to turn outright pro, or at least semi-pro, and compete for a trophy of their own, while the Grey Cup returned to senior amateur (restrictions on salaries and imports) competition.

The Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba intermediate or senior-B leagues would be in the running from the start, enthusiastically. The enterprising Halifax League would be, according to President Dave Trottier, "definitely interested." On the prairies, junior players would be given a new incentive and the old senior amateur group might be revived.

The colleges, now hopelessly outclassed, would at least consider the prospect of returning to Grey Cup competition, especially if the western universities got back into the picture.

Moreover, young Canadian players, starting up the midget-junior-intermediate ladder, would have some hope of finding a team to play on when they became seniors—a team competing for some worthwhile reward, like the Grey Cup.

If the present trend continues, with more and more Canadian teams giving up the game, and the remaining clubs having to turn to the U.S. for players of senior calibre, the only result can be the final integration of Canadian rugby with American football, both amateur and intercollegiate.

Maybe this would be a good thing. Maybe, on the other hand, it wouldn't.

"LITTLE ROOSTER" FLIES THE COOP

by Margaret Ness

"FRIDOLIN makes theatre history," said Critic S. Morgan Powell in *The Montreal Daily Star*. He was referring, of course, to Gratien ("Fridolin") Gélinas's English adaptation of Gratien ("Fridolin") Gélinas's French play . . . the now famous *"Ti-Coq."*

In translation, *"Ti-Coq"* (spelled *"Tit-Coq"* in the original French*) means "Little Rooster." It is the poignant story of a Little Man, a Chaplinesque sort of Little Man who loses his girl.

Gratien Gélinas is tremendously popular in French Canada, where he's always affectionately called Fridolin. That is the name of the urchin character he invented back in the '30's when he was just a monologist—reciting for his friends and merely for amusement.

While the urchin imp is entirely Gratien's own, the name was purloined from Europe. There Fridolin has been synonymous for years with the underdog-little-man type.

In 1936 Gratien broke into local—later network—radio. What was more natural than to use the ready-made Fridolin!

The next year he started an annual revue, with local Montreal actors. In it, the ragged Fridolin, cap over one eye, drew up a chair at the footlights and talked right at his audience.

THE REVUES became so popular that poor Gratien hadn't time for both radio and stage. He debated a long time and then he gave up the radio. The annual revues continued to draw large Montreal audiences, both English and French; went to Quebec City and toured the province.

Then Gratien decided to do a full-length play. He'd made enough money on the revues so that he could afford to drop them for two years while he wrote, rewrote and polished his first play. *"Ti-Coq"* established a Canadian record of 200 consecutive performances in one city.

"Ti-Coq" ran through 1948 and 1949. By now Gratien had his own theatre, the Gésu on Bleury Street, and his own company. Still he wasn't satisfied. He decided to do the play in English and try his luck on Broadway. But Gratien has the native shrewdness of his French-Canadian ancestry. He didn't want to rush things—perhaps to fail—and he didn't want control of his play and of himself to pass into other hands.

So he took a year off to write the English version and ran a test week last May in Montreal. Some Broadway scouts saw it and were enthusiastic. But Gratien wasn't satisfied. Some of the most effective scenes in the French version missed fire in the English. Gratien started to rewrite, delete and add. Then, with the finished script, he went down to New York and talked to producers. He could have made a deal then and there. But he came home. He'd learned what he wanted. And if he goes to Broadway, he will star and produce.

THIS NEW VERSION is in two acts and the new sets have been designed by Jean Fournier de Belleval. The cast, with a few exceptions, is the same. Gratien himself speaks English with just a trace of an accent. But for some of the others who spoke very little English, the task was quite formidable. Then last summer, Christopher Ellis, who played the padre, died suddenly. Casting the part was difficult. Gratien finally went outside the French circle to hire Robert Christie of Toronto.

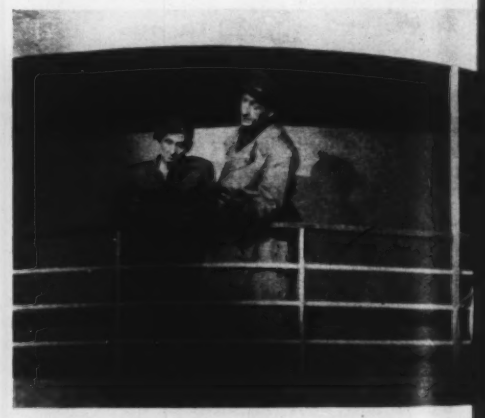
When the play opened on Nov. 7, there were three other replacements. The new heroine was Huguette Oligny; her play-cousin was Denise Pelletier; and the drastically cut role of the tart was taken over by Joy Lafleur.

Said Sydney Johnson in *The Star*, after opening night: "The old guard are still at their posts and doing as nobly as ever. Fred Barry, Amanda Alarie and Juliette Beliveau are still not quite at home in English but what they lack in dialogue they make up in those wonderful characterizations. As for Fridolin himself, there is no improvement. How could there possibly be?"

*Gratien presumably changed the spelling to *"Ti-Coq"* for easy English pronunciation. The "t" in the original and correct spelling is silent anyway, in French.

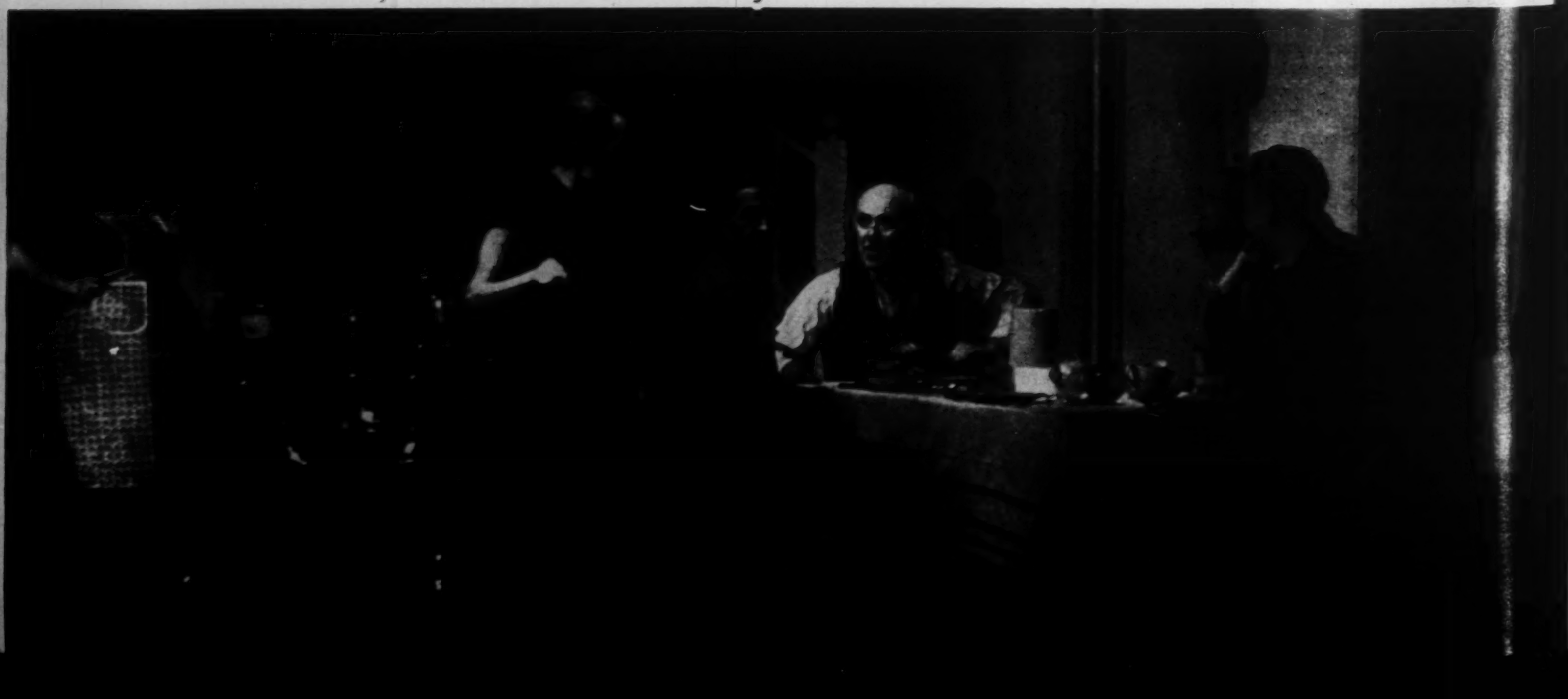
FIRST DATE: *"Ti-Coq" and Marie-Ange, played by Huguette Oligny, arrange for a second date.*

PARTY: *"Ti-Coq," Marie-Ange, Jean-Paul (Clément Latour), Germaine (Denise Pelletier).*



ON TROOPSHIP: *"Ti-Coq" and padre, played by Robert Christie, inspect Marie-Ange's album.*

FAMILY MEAL: *Mama Desilet (Amanda Alarie), critical Aunt Clara (Juliette Beliveau), "Ti-Coq," Papa Desilet (Fred Barry), Marie-Ange and Jean-Paul.*

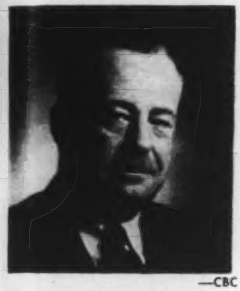


—Gilbert Milne

VIEWING *film for TV: CBC's Oscar Burrett* (l.), *Fergus Mutrie, O. C. Wilson.*

—CBC

TV PLAY: *Alec Clunes and Pamela Brown in "The Lady's Not for Burning."*



—CBC

ERNEST BUSHNELL

Roughing It Without TV

Canadians Want Their Own TV Programs: Are Getting Impatient With CBC.

by C. Allan Acres

—Karsh

JACK KENT COOKE

THE CANADIAN innocent abroad in the U.S., brash enough to admit we have no TV of our own in Canada, is met with polite incredulity. Our shame-making backwardness enhances the misconception of Canada as a "Rose-Marie" land of snow, Mounted Police and outdoor plumbing.

Sure, the Canadian owner of a TV set enjoys the World Series, United Nations and Hopalong Cassidy . . . along with 8,000,000 TV set owners in the U.S. But he'd like to see NHL hockey, Big Four rugby, and Wayne and Shuster. Don't the 400,000 TV set owners in Britain see their own favorites? So he yells for Canadian TV.

He's heard about the frightful cost of television. He's aware, too, (goodness knows he's been told often enough) of the painful disparity between Canada's big size and small population. (Every Canadian has about four square miles all to himself.) Then there's our bilingual tradition. And the need of Canadian unity. Yet despite these same handicaps, radio zoomed. Why not TV?

Radio was the child of private enterprise; came under control of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, created to govern radio policy and provide a national radio system. Should TV follow the same course? Get its start via private interests already clamoring for licences? Especially as many claim that the CBC is taking too long to initiate TV here.

The noise of battle joined is loud and furious. But one thing seems more and more certain. The initiative and the policy will be in CBC's hands. The Board has asked itself two questions: "Is TV possible, technically and financially?" and "Is it in the best interests of Canadians as a whole?"

In answer, the Board believes that:

(1) Most private applicants for TV licences haven't the money to start telecasting; would rely mainly on piped-in U.S. programs. Canadian artists wouldn't get a showing. (This lack of opportunity for Canadian talent in private radio in recent years was presented before the Massey Commission by the Association of Canadian Radio Artists.)

(2) At this stage of TV's development there aren't enough wave lengths for everyone. So whoever gets a TV licence acquires a partial monopoly.

(3) It's better to wait until TV has reached a certain stage of technical advancement* in England and the U.S. before starting here.

With all this the intelligent Canadian has no quarrel. Yes, you say, but has no start been made? Indeed it has. CBC borrowed $4,000,000 from parliament and is constructing in Toronto one of two TV studios to be built now. The other will be in Montreal. These will transmit video images within a radius of 50 miles. Present plans also call for ten cameras in the Toronto studios, costing up to $25,000 each. This gives you some idea of the expense involved for a bare minimum of operation in one centre. Duplicate this in Montreal, and bang goes almost an eighth of our $4,000,000—just for cameras.

The seven-eighths of four million dollars left still sounds like a lot of cash when you mention it casually. But for TV it is a mere drop in the bucket. (It costs $3 million yearly for 26 hours of TV a week in Britain.) TV is two to five times more expensive than radio, depending on program.

IN NEW YORK last winter I saw a rehearsal of Ford Theatre's "The Farmer Takes a Wife" at Columbia-TV. In the barnlike studio in Grand Central Station, they were using five stage sets. An 8-piece orchestra (union, naturally) stood by to play five bars of music at the beginning and the end. There were cameramen, technicians, propertymen, extras; leading actors, technical director and producer. Hour by hour the rehearsal ground on. Behind the scenes were designers, artists and carpenters.

The Columbia executive who guided me on this tour mentioned an astronomical figure for this one show, asked me not to quote him. Yet with all Columbia's vast resources and Mr. Ford's five figure backing, the final show was mediocre. So what sort of shows can CBC present for seven-eighths of $4,000,000—even if every cent went into production and not on upkeep, new equipment, etc.?

What kind of programs does CBC plan? At the start, there'll probably be only two hours a day of actual telecasting, in the general present pattern of its radio broadcasts—a combination of educational features with entertainment.

Seven key TV posts have already been filled from the ranks of CBC officials. Director-General of Programs Ernest Bushnell will also be Director-General for television. Most significant outside appointment is that of Mavor Moore to the production staff. Moore, who sees a future in Canada, will be back shortly from his chores with the UN (Radio Division).

What of the private applicants for TV licences? Up to the present, no private channels have been handed out, but the applicants have steadfastly and volubly continued to press for licences, with a good deal of bitterness against the CBC, and some scrapping amongst themselves.

When the few available private TV licences are handed out, there will doubtless be weeping and gnashing of teeth amongst the unlucky losers. The Board at one time suggested that two or more of the individual applicants should club together and try for a single licence either in Toronto or Montreal. This was branded by Jim Allard, spokesman for the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, as absolutely unreal; while Jack Cooke, colorful owner of station CKEY in Toronto opined it was like asking Eaton's and Simpson's to go into business together.

On Dec. 7-8-9 there is to be a "First Canadian Television Clinic" in Toronto under the sponsorship of the Academy of Radio Arts. Addresses, round-table discussions and U.S. leading TV specialists are announced by Prexy Lorne Greene. Some Canadian TV answers may be forthcoming.

**The New York Times,* Oct. 22, noted that "Television today is in a state of unprecedented turmoil and confusion." Reason: the fight over what color transmission method to use. The Federal Communications Commission has approved the Columbia Broadcasting System's method; will find itself opposed in (1) the courts, (2) field of public opinion, (3) political field. The buying public is urged by major manufacturers to buy sets now and "receive money's worth in entertainment before color TV becomes a personal problem" and is urged by CBS to demand, before buying sets, that the receiver can be adapted for CBS color system. Result five weeks after *FCC's* approval: indecisions.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

TRAGIC PILGRIMAGE

FOR Helen Johnston, the Rome to Montreal flight of the *Canadian Pilgrim* was to mark the end of her flying career. For four years, first as a TCA stewardess and then as stewardess aboard the Curtiss-Reid-operated DC-4 Skymaster, she crossed the Atlantic on many occasions. Now, just another few days, and she would join her husband, a TCA employee stationed in Iceland.

While Mrs. Johnston spoke to friends of her plans to quit flying, Roderick Malcolm McIsaac, the purser-steward aboard the aircraft, looked forward to many more trips. A ground control man, it had been his ambition to fly. The regular purser-steward couldn't make it and McIsaac got his chance. This was his first trip.

At 6 p.m. on November 13, amidst a flash of fire, the careers of both were abruptly cut short.

The next day, when guides reached a desolate spot in the French Alps, they found the wreckage of the *Canadian Pilgrim*. Scattered in the snow were the bodies of Stewardess Johnston, Purser McIsaac and 57 others. It was one of the world's worst air disasters.

Practically all of the 52 passengers (one was a baby) were pilgrims, returning to their Quebec homes from the Beatification ceremonies of Mother Marguerite Bourgeoys (see *Religion*). For many, the trip to Rome had meant a lifetime of saving. Thirteen priests perished with them.

Cause of the disaster will be determined by a special board of inquiry, to be set up by the French Government with a Canadian representative. All that was known was that the plane had apparently crashed into the peak of Mont L'Obiou, near Grenoble. Rome airport added that the plane was apparently off course. At the time of the disaster it was raining.

By week's end, Alpine mountaineers had succeeded in bringing 55 of the 59 bodies to a nearby village. The others may have to rest in their mountain graves until the spring thaw makes it possible to reach them.

From Rome flew Msgr. Maurice Roy, Archbishop of Quebec, to say a special mass at Croix de la Pigne. Ambassador Maj.-Gen. Georges Vanier and other Canadians came from Paris. For Protestant crew members, a minister from Mens performed the last rites.

All but two of the victims came from Quebec. All but one (an Italian priest bound for the Papal Nuncio's office in Ottawa), save the crew, had been pilgrims.

Ontario:

LEGAL AID

ONTARIO's lawyers followed a lead given by Saskatchewan and Manitoba and announced there would be free legal aid clinics in the province.

Stemming from a resolution passed by the Canadian Bar Society and evolved after a two year study the plan is sponsored by the Law Society of Upper Canada.

Panels of lawyers will be set up in all centres. There will be a local director and the clinics will be open at regular dates and times. Needy people without means will apply to the director for assistance.

Costs, including disbursements, are to be borne by the Society. A token fee may be accepted by the lawyer if the needy person is able to make some payment.

The cost to the Society? It doesn't know yet. But if the plan works the same way as free counsel have been provided for indigents in criminal cases in the past, a lot of work will be done by lawyers for experience.

Saskatchewan:

HIGH BID

ANY impartial observer at the recent Liberal convention in Saskatoon must have left with but one thought in his mind: "Where is the money coming from?"

The Liberals certainly intend to meet the CCF head-on in the next provincial election and there is no shrinking violet evident in their coterie. Hoover's 1932 pledge of "two chickens in every pot" will lag behind the plans, for the Liberals declared their intention of maintaining the CCF hospital scheme and extending it, of paying full maintenance of secondary roads, of really handing out large chunks of cash for education, and of extending municipal grants.

To meet these liabilities, they propose to do away with the present sales tax of three per cent "as soon as possible". This tax, which goes under the fancy name of Education and Hospitalization Tax, should yield this year about $8 million, a tidy sum in any provincial coffers. The party also wants to help finances by eliminating the tax on farm fuels. On the more constructive side, although Ottawa may have its own ideas, they proposed that the provincial subsidy, now around $2 million, should be adjusted to its present purchasing power based on money value variation between 1907 and today.

—CP

CHRISTMAS TB SEAL *campaign is opened by the Governor-General at Rideau Hall. Maria Helene Paes, daughter of the Brazilian ambassador to Canada, representing South America, holds the 1950 seal poster while Frances Basdevant, daughter of the French counsellor, representing Europe, makes the first sale. Mary Ann Martin, daughter of Health Minister Martin, represented Canada.*

New Brunswick:

SANTA DEPARTMENT

IT JUST wouldn't be Christmas, people often say, without a Christmas tree. In the case of some New Brunswick farmers, this is literally true. If it weren't for Christmas trees, they would not have a Christmas—at least not a Christmas with presents for the children and a festive dinner.

They depend on selling the small evergreens from old pasturelands and woodlots to American buyers who throng into the Maritimes in the fall. Then contracts are made for the shipment of trees which, decorated and glittering, will be the centre of attraction of homes throughout the eastern half of the U.S. on Christmas morning.

Between 4 million and 5 million trees will be exported from NB alone in the next few weeks. Farmers have been busy cutting and trimming and bundling them like closed umbrellas with cord, so that hundreds can be piled into a single freight car. This traffic puts an estimated $500,000 into circulation in rural NB every year.

Formerly there was a perennial controversy: Was the trade bad because it took young forest growth that might develop into usable lumber trees? Some of the big buying companies now issue manuals to the farmers on how to select the evergreens. Most often they are 10- to 15-year-old firs, cut not in the thick forest but in open land where they have not been squeezed by surrounding trees and where, therefore, they have had a chance to grow symmetrically. Numerous farmers have discovered that by careful cutting they are able to harvest a continuous crop from waste space which otherwise would grow up into scrub forest.

—CP

HOW A TIE-UP, *from whatever cause, can throttle Canada's inland commerce. More than one-third of Canada's inland marine strength is shown here as scores of bottled-up Great Lakes freighters prepared to move down the Lachine Canal, re-opened after 48-hour tie-up due to a lock break. Over 90 ships were made idle.*

British Columbia:

WIDE OPEN

VANCOUVER will vote on Dec 13, at the civic elections, on a plebiscite on a "wide-open" Sunday. And the city council members who voted to have the plebiscite fully expect that it will be turned down.

It happened this way:

Ald. Archie Proctor has been trying for a year or more to get a plebiscite on Sunday sports—much like Toronto's. Time after time he was voted down.

Finally, organizations took it up. Among them were good solid labor groups. Council, on the spot, decided

that they should have a plebiscite — but opened the door so wide that it's a fairly safe bet it won't pass.

The plebiscite, still to be worded, will ask whether Vancouver citizens want everything continued on Sunday as they are on week-days: movies, clubs, entertainments, etc.

For Ald. Proctor the situation was ludicrous: for months he had been asking for a plebiscite. Now he found that he had to vote against this move which ordered it. He and Ald. Alex Fisher, who was supporting him, were on the short end of a 5 to 2 vote calling for the balloting. What they want is reasonable amendment of blue laws, not a wide-open Nevada-like city.

Even if the citizens said yes, the result would not be binding. Council would have to ask Victoria to amend some of its legislation.

When the plebiscite is voted down, council can safely forget the subject for a dozen years or more. And that seems to be exactly what is aimed at.

Newfoundland:

WARPATH

MAYOR Harry G. R. Mews of St. John's, Premier J. R. Smallwood's political opponent, is on the warpath. He has told his constituents that St. John's is approaching bankruptcy and needs money quickly. In 1951, he said, the city would have to find $270,000 new money to meet its obligations.

"Those baby bonuses and other benefits are all good in themselves, but you cannot have it both ways — because of confederation we have lost $150,000 and we must find it somewhere," the Mayor declared.

The St. John's Municipal Council has operated at a loss since 1944; the accumulated deficit is $349,000 and to this must be added another $100,000 for the current year. The Mayor said the water system needed overhauling and he might be forced to impose a $2-per-tap tax to help boost sagging revenue.

—CP

CALGARY-BOUND: *Cherie and Pamela, two six-weeks-old lion cubs, on their arrival at Montreal from Glamorgan, South Wales. The cubs were born in captivity and were flown here aboard a BOAC plane. Little Terence Marshall extends a welcome.*

—CP

DEATH FOR 10: *Flames from the ruins of the Leduc hotel, where 10 were killed in an explosion and fire, are seen leaping from the ruins. The picture was taken by Walter Heyn of Leduc 10 minutes after the explosion. Rescuers were driven back by the heat.*

■ Family allowances payments for Newfoundland in October reached a new peak of $856,535. This amount was divided among 142,800 children in 51,579 families. The average child payment was $6 and the average per family $16.74. It is believed that this year the school attendance rate will be the highest on record.

Nova Scotia:

APPLE ANNIE

FIRST shipment of Nova Scotia apples for the United Kingdom went out of the Port of Halifax recently but the Apple Marketing Board in this Province still had a long way to go toward a contract which would put Annapolis Valley fruit growers in the favorable position now enjoyed by British Columbia.

About 25,000 boxes of various varieties were included in the first shipment from Halifax. Just how many boxes of the Annapolis Valley fruit will find their way to England is now being determined in discussions between Sir Andrew Jones, chief of the British Food Mission in Canada, and R. J. Leslie, general manager of the Apple Marketing Board.

In British Columbia, 1,100,000 boxes have been purchased by the United Kingdom Government from British Columbia Tree Fruits Limited.

Prince Edward Island:

CONTESTS AHEAD

A PROVINCIAL by-election in the Second King's District of PEI on December 4 and the prospect of an early contest to fill a Federal vacancy in the dual constituency of Queen's County has stirred up political activity in the province. There is every indication that it will be a straight two-party fight between the Liberals and the PC's in the contest to fill the one vacancy existing in the 30-seat Provincial Legislature caused by the recent death of Hon. H. H. Cox, Minister of Public Works and Highways. The CCF party—not a strong factor in Island politics—has shown no signs of entering the contest.

The PC's have placed their hopes on Farmer Milton Rogerson to bolster the strength of the six-man opposition in the Legislature. The Liberals are also backing a farmer — Harvey Douglas—to maintain the seat which would give them 24 seats in the Island House.

Meanwhile, aspirants to the Commons seat are not lacking. Both Liberals and Conservatives are speculating on the names which will go before nominating conventions.

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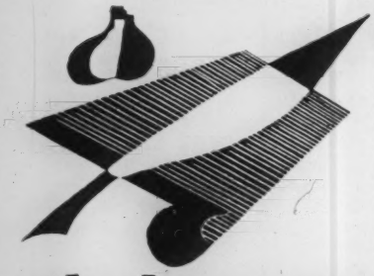

the browser

As each of the five beautiful volumes of Osbert Sitwell's autobiography have appeared, they have inspired such lofty opinions—"one of the wonder-works of the twentieth century" for instance — that we hesitate to put in our own two cents' worth, but actually (now that we're alone) they are full of the most delicious gossip—and this is truer than ever of NOBLE ESSENCES or Courteous Revelations ($4.50), the fifth and final volume. In case the word gossip conjures up for you something rather mean, hear V. S. Pritchard on *Noble Essences*: "Sir Osbert's method has generosity, vividness, and movement. When applied to great fellow egotists like Gosse, Sickert, Arnold Bennett or a natural genius like Davies, the result is living portraiture at its best." Well, you can't say fairer than that unless we be allowed to add that there are some mordant bits of humour that linger most happily in the memory, and that *Noble Essences* is in no way dependent on the previous volumes—indeed it might be an admirable introduction to the whole fascinating and leisurely autobiography.

Speaking of which (fascination and leisure), the gift department at Smith's offers a striking example of one providing the other in the shape of enchanting place mats that provide for leisure because they require neither wash-tub nor iron! These mats (9 x 7¾ inches) look like framed prints—they are lacquered wood, spongeable, heatproof, and backed with felt—London scenes or coloured flower prints are $2.95 each, bordered in cream or palest green; racing scenes or hunting prints bordered in cream or glorious red are $2.85 each and there are cocktail mats (3½ x 4¼ inches) to match these at $1.25 each and of course they are just as fine for water glasses. A setting of these (or even one or two) makes a superb gift—so do the Lady Clare lacquered wood trays (about 16 x 20 inches) in delicate blue or green or glowing lacquer red with a quaint scene in the centre ($15.25). Slighter tokens, most definitely out of the ordinary, are the key rings that range from miniature plaid-covered "luggage tags" at 85c to gold-coloured chains sporting a tiny ice-bucket, complete with cracked glass-ice and a minute bottle of champagne, at $1.85!

A flattering gift—and a really useful one—for loved ones far away is a box of writing-paper and here Smith's have the field covered! A small box of semi-notes, gay with a tiny bird or flower, makes a pretty gesture at 50c, while the Smith Family Box of letter-size kid finished writing-paper (72 sheet, 60 envelopes) in purest white is marvellous value at $1.00. An eye-catching box is called Bordered Ensemble ($2.30) and it's fitted out with both semi-note and letter-size vellum paper in grey with a green line border, blue with dark blue, or softest pink edged with rose and turquoise.

If we may present you with our Christmas catalogue, just tip us the wink!

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BOOKS

CLEAR AND CONCISE

CANADIAN ART—by Graham McInnes—*Macmillan*—$4.00.

THE NUMBER of informed histories of Canadian art published to date may be counted on one hand. Among these, must be placed Graham McInnes' "A Short History of Canadian Art". Published in 1939, the "short history" was the first volume to attempt seriously a connected, balanced chronicle of the visual arts in Canada since their beginnings. Now, Mr. McInnes' excellent critical survey is available in an enlarged, revised edition, and presented in a larger, more adequately illustrated format.

No waster of words, Mr. McInnes writes with refreshing directness and frank enthusiasm about his subject. Treating the development of Canadian art since the seventeenth century against a broad, though brief, background of social history, he succeeds in presenting a large amount of selected factual information within the necessarily sparse limitations of his short study. His chapter subdivisions of the field of this country's visual arts have been designed with intelligence, both for their individual content and for clarity.

Attached to "Canadian Art" are four select appendices listing art institutions and collections, a chronology, individual Canadian artists and a short bibliography. Mr. McInnes' data may be relied upon for its accuracy—no small recommendation when one contemplates the state of Canadian art "scholarship" in the past.

It is regrettable that the 37 illustrations in this commendable volume will probably be all-too-familiar to many prospective readers. Too often when we open a new book about Canadian art, we have that "we have been here before" feeling. Still, within the lean framework imposed by the economics of publishing here, the illustrations selected provide an attractive accompaniment to Mr. McInnes' lucid text.
—*P.D.*

CROSS-SECTION

THE CAPTAIN'S DEATH BED and Other Essays—by Virginia Woolf—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.50.

THIS is the final collection of Mrs. Woolf's posthumous essays, selected and edited by her husband, Leonard Woolf. Like "The Death of the Moth" and "The Moment", "The Captain's Death Bed" is a happy hodge-podge of comment, which, again like its predecessors, forms an interesting cross-section of Mrs. Woolf's thought and writing.

Most of the essays are concerned with literary criticism: the title-piece is a penetrating study of the great adventure-novelist, Frederick Marryat; then there are essays on Goldsmith, Crabbe, Ruskin, Hardy, Turgenev, Conrad and Bennett a beautiful tribute to her father, Leslie Stephen, and a slyly irreverent portrait of the late Professor Walter Raleigh. Other things claimed her attention, too; the art of letter-writing, the profession of criticism, the films, the Universe itself.

—NFB

GRAHAM McINNES

Mrs. Woolf's devotees will know just what to expect from this little book—and they will not be disappointed. The best is all here: the really profound scholarship, the trenchant wit, the elegant style and the old preoccupation with the beauty of sensual impression. The last published work of an exquisitely sensitive literary artist.
—*J.L.W.*

ALONG THE COAST

STORMSWEPT—by Stanley C. Tiller—*Ryerson*—$2.75.

THERE is nothing pretentious about "Stormswept", a brief novel that both young and old will find agreeably exciting. The setting is the coast of Newfoundland. A cod fisherman dies, leaving his family destitute and his schooner and equipment heavily encumbered with debt. The eldest son conceives it his duty to go down to the sea in his father's ship and wipe out the family debt.

Readers will have little doubt that many of the adventures with storms, fogs and icefloes, and a generous portion of the tragedy in this novel were the actual boyhood experiences of the author. Stanley Tiller was born in Wesleyville on Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland. From the age of eleven he spent seven summers on a codfishing schooner around the coast of Labrador and in the Strait of Belle Isle.

Certain roughnesses in style might well have been eliminated before "Stormswept" reached the presses. Two chapters (one and ten) have rather unfortunate opening sentences. Also, we are told that "a good seine was not only essential but absolutely necessary." Early in the first big adventure, "my brother gave a sudden upstart." Later on, the author "wrapped his legs around the oily pole and frenzily shinnied up its bending sides."
—*J.B.*

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

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WORLD AFFAIRS

NO GERMAN ALLY—YET

Fierce Debate on Re-Armament Rages But Solution Must Soon Be Found

by **Willson Woodside**

Bonn.

WE OUGHT to be very pleased with the success of our German policy. We smashed their cities, uprooted their military system, tried their generals, tore up their armament plants and tried to "re-educate" them to better ways. It is more than a little ironic, but scarcely surprising, that now that we want them to take up arms again, they haven't the slightest desire to do so.

—Korsh

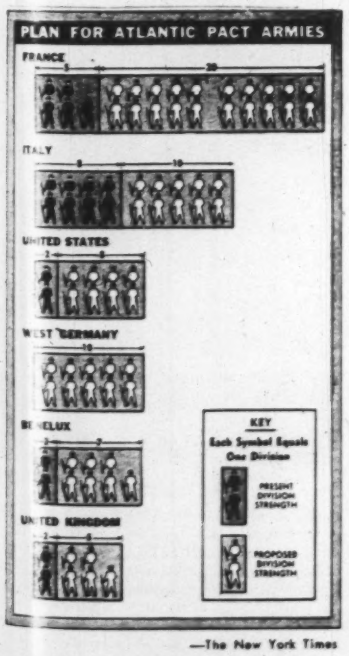
WILLSON WOODSIDE

There are a few who see that it is urgent that the nation should join in its own self-defence. Perhaps a quarter of the people now recognize reluctantly that it is necessary to do something. But the rest are defeatist, apathetic or actively opposed to any form of rearmament.

The psychological condition produced by their utter defeat and collapse, the discrediting of their army, the constant reminder of the ruins all around them, our dismantling program and maintenance of a system of occupation and supervision makes it almost impossible for them to think of rearming—or as they more often say, "to get ready for war again." The whole development of the national debate here bears out the view which one of the highest Allied authorities in Germany expressed to me that the Americans have gone exactly the wrong way round in making their recent proposals.

They should have, he says, first appointed the Atlantic Pact Supreme Commander, then put stronger forces into Germany and proceeded to integrate them, and only then approached the Germans about joining. As things stand, with the whole Atlantic Pact Organization still on paper, no commander appointed, still only half a dozen Allied divisions in Germany and the Americans tied down in Asia, the Germans have absolutely no confidence that an Allied front which could effectively defend Germany will be formed.

They aren't interested in having Germany used as a buffer for the defence of France, Britain or America. They are deeply suspicious that what we really want them for is to cover our retreat to the Channel and the Pyrenees. The only thing they are absolutely sure about in the whole discussion is that, if war came, their country would be the main battlefield. That, they simply cannot face.



—The New York Times

A former general who commanded an infantry corps on the Russian front, and is now secretary to Dr. Martin Niemoeller, told me that it was his view, and that of the former General Staff officers he knew, that a defence which would protect Germany just cannot be set up at present. The Elbe couldn't be held and probably not the Rhine. For Germany to join in an Allied effort might only hasten a Soviet attack, and Western Germany would suffer all the worse for it.

He clearly implied that it would be better to be overrun by the Soviets without war than through a war which they had no possibility of winning, which would bring on a German civil war, complete the devastation of the country and bring the sharpest Soviet reprisals on the population. It was not at all sure in any case, he thought, that the Soviets would make a military assault; he expected them to continue their attack from within.

This general insisted he was not a defeatist, except insomuch as he didn't believe that a successful military defence was possible at present.

A few days earlier I had heard the students of Bönn University debate the issue. The hall was packed with some 600 students, about half of whom appeared to be veterans. The latter had come to make themselves heard, and their loud disapproval of the whole idea of rearmament and their cynical laughter at any suggestion that a real defence could be set up dominated the proceedings.

No Word for It

The chairman called for "fairness" (it is not without significance that there is no German word for it) and tolerance towards the speakers. The idea of this kind of forum, I learned, had just recently been brought in from Britain. It aimed, the chairman said, at the building up of public opinion; and he warned of the responsibility in making their decision, because it would be widely taken as the view of the whole German student body.

Actually, though it seemed incredible that such a forum, so common with us, could be an innovation in German universities, it wasn't a bad show.

—Brandes in The Mulheimer Tageblatt

"FRANCE'S IDEA OF GERMANY IN A EUROPEAN ARMY?"

The first speaker started right out by declaring that the word "remilitarization" had been made a bogey, which those who opposed a German defensive effort were using unscrupulously. No people in the world was so obviously threatened as the Germans; and no one would deny that the Germans needed security.

Neutrality for Germany was pure illusion, he insisted. They had a clear choice, to join in the defence of the West or in due time be conscripted into a "People's Army" or sent to forced labor in the Urals. "If we don't play our part, our fate will be the fate of Korea." Another speaker for the affirmative warned that "every word spoken tonight against the will to self-defence weakens that will and aids the Bolshevist plan of conquest." All this met with derisory applause.

By far the biggest applause of the evening went to a student veteran who said he was glad this debate was possible and asked how long it would be possible to speak out against remilitarization without being arrested as a Communist. "How long will it be before we have the changing of the guard again here in Bönn, with the band playing old nationalist songs?"

—Fletcher in The Sioux City Journal

"UNITY OFFER"

Any real defensive effort, he insisted, would require not 10, but 30 German divisions, and altogether 70 Western divisions. Could it be done? The French were 30 per cent Communist, and the Italians worse. It seemed that the Swiss were the only real military state left in Western Europe!

Besides, Americans, seemed very unwilling to put on uniform. A strong European front would need at least 25 American divisions, and the Americans didn't have 25 divisions.

"So let's just leave the situation as it is," he said, "since there is nothing we can do about it within five years that will help it. It will be far better to put our energy into building a dynamic society, than into building a few cannon which won't help. Let us prove that our system is really better than the Russian. That's not quite clear today."

Sarcasm and Confusion

The succeeding speaker had a nice turn of sarcasm which the audience appreciated. Did they really believe that if we in Western Germany built so many comfortable new houses and had no Communists, the Soviets would recognize that they were licked, and not bother us? And another, who had just returned from prison camp in Russia last year said that while social conditions in Western Germany were not what they would like, still they shouldn't imagine that they could retain them under Soviet domination. He was in a position to look differently at social conditions and he found that the West would find the strength to defend its civilization. The audience showed no agreement.

The final speaker (of perhaps 20) made a much-applauded point. He was supposed to be speaking against rearmament, but he began by saying that there are things for which one would risk one's life. If we must have rearmament, he insisted that it must be carefully seen to that it was under the control of sound anti-militarists. "Let's have July 20th (the attempt to

assassinate Hitler) before the war this time, so that our shield will be clean!" Barking out some of the old Nazi slogans, he said they must never get themselves in a position again where that idiocy would be shouted at them.

From the way in which the opposition had dominated the whole meeting I expected the vote to be six to one against German participation. Actually it was just over two to one.

The debate in the Bundestag a few days later was mild by comparison. At least, it was called a debate, though there was not a bit of spontaneity to it. All of the parties had prepared their case in advance, and there was no attempt to answer anyone else's arguments.

The orderly German has produced his own kind of parliamentary system. A steering committee of party elders decides what topics will be debated, how long the debate will run, and how much time each party will get. The party leaders then, as a rule, take the whole time for themselves.

So when the vote comes, should anyone dare to vote against his party he would be likely—and in the Social Democratic Party, certain — to be ejected forthwith and not nominated on the party list at the next election.

One thing all but the Social Democrats admit is that the system only functions as well as it does because of the ability of Chancellor Adenauer. I didn't find anyone who really liked him: it is said that he has no close friends. Everyone deplored his methods; it seems it is his nature to do a thing in a sly or secretive way even when it could as well be done openly. But many expressed deep concern as to what might happen if he were to be defeated, or die.

The debate on rearmament produced no compromise between Adenauer and Schumacher, and left things at an impasse which may endure for some time. Both are concerned for Germany's security, and both want more Allied troops. Both insist on "equal rights." But Schumacher, who has been conferring with Niemoeller, is utterly unrealistic about Germany's contribution. He refuses to make any until there are enough Allied forces on hand to ensure that a counter-offensive can be launched immediately which will drive the Russians back to the Vistula.

The terms which more reasonable Germans ask were explained to me by a German closely engaged in foreign affairs, whom I found an attractive personality. Germany, he said, should have control of her foreign affairs, as was promised in the New York communiqué in September. He expects this to be realized in a month or two. It is being held up by negotiations over Allied demands that the West German Republic should assume the pre-war debts of the German Reich, and Allied insistence on retaining control over all German raw material imports.

This latter provision would interfere with the development of the German free enterprise economy (which the Americans also want, and which has certainly fostered a great energy of rebuilding and industrial production), and also with the Schuman Plan. The German Government, this official insisted earnestly, was very anxious to sign the Schuman Plan as soon as possible. However there was another "but" to this, and that was the proposed International Ruhr Authority, which was really made unnecessary by the Schuman Plan.

The Schuman Plan provided the necessary basis for a United Europe, and the idea of a United Europe, he assured me, was the *only* idea in Germany today.

How this could be furthered on the political side was a much more difficult question. From the recent experience of the Council of Europe meeting in Rome, which was utterly unrealistic and where every proposal was turned down by the British (as British commentators freely admit) the Pleven Plan for a European Assembly, a European Minister of Defence, and also inevitably a European Minister of Finance, was far in the future.

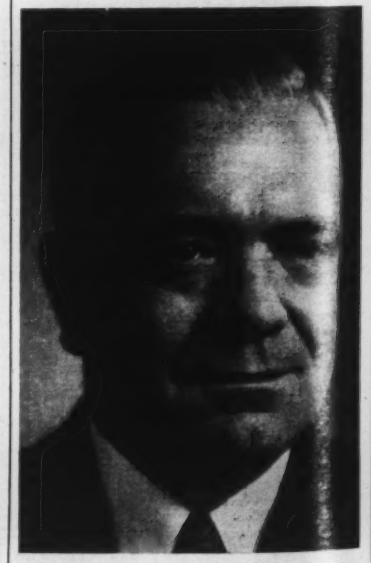
Meanwhile there was need for speed in building a defensive front. But German participation could only be secured by a bold act of modification of the Occupation Statute which would symbolize to the people their new position as allies. As it is, the people are completely confused. How can they be allies if they are still in a state of war? How can they be allies if they are still occupied? If their military leaders are still being tried for the last war? If we want the Germans to join in this defensive effort we have to make it psychologically possible for them. If we don't want them, we can continue to occupy them, and guard against the German danger instead of the Soviet—or attempt to guard against both at once.

The profound impression made upon the Germans by their experiences in Russia and their experience of the Russians in Germany will keep them attached to the West. To be sure, we should proceed to get as mixed up with them and get them as mixed up with us as we can, through the Schuman Plan, and everything that comes along.

■ Last weekend, the German Socialist Party, campaigning on a "No German Army" platform, triumphed in elections for state parliaments in the West German states of Hesse and Wüerttemberg-Baden—a sharp set-back to Adenauer's Christian Democrats. The latter had urged that Germans rearm.

—Wood in The Richmond News Leader

"YOU'RE LOOKING THE WRONG WAY"



A. T. ROBLIN

A. T. Roblin has been appointed manager of Imperial Oil's Quebec marketing division, succeeding W. T. A. Bell who becomes Ontario division manager. Mr. Roblin has held a number of positions in the company's marketing department and recently has been in charge of service station co-ordination across Canada.

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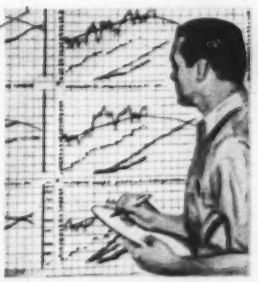

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EDUCATION

WHAT LIES BEHIND SCHOOL HOOKEY?

WHO WAS the absent-minded teacher who first said, "All those who were here yesterday but are away today, stand"? Not that it matters, but absenteeism in Canadian schools is the subject of a most comprehensive report released by the National Committee for School Health Research. Its Director was the indefatigable Dr. C. E. Phillips, University of Toronto, and currently the statistician for the Canadian Cancer Society.

—Gordon Jarrett
C. E. PHILLIPS

International interest has been aroused by this project, the first of its kind. Similar studies are being made in California and the United Kingdom.

The study took two years to complete and analyzes every single absence among some 15,323 Canadian pupils all the way from Grade I to Grade XIII for an entire school year.

Who did the digging? More than 700 teachers and an army of school nurses plus other medical personnel. The sample chosen for study includes nine large cities: Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal Catholic and Montreal Protestant. Also included is a representative group of urban and rural children in each of the provinces (except Newfoundland).

A few of the discoveries made: an urban pupil loses only 11.6 school days, as against the rural pupil's 16.6 per year; gross annual loss to Canadian school is 28 million pupil-days. Reasons for absence are broken down into two main groups, 45 medical and nine non-medical. Biggest single medical cause, the common cold; second biggest, mild digestive disorders. One interesting statistic: rates of absence for medical causes are practically the same for urban and for rural pupils.

Of the non-medical causes, the two worst offenders are home-help and parental neglect. Truancy, it appears, plays a very small part in the overall picture of absenteeism.

Striking relationships have been discovered between absence and school progress, economic status of the home, home conditions, and racial groups.

NG FOR THE IQ

JUST HOW reliable are modern intelligence tests? Unreliable, says Dr. Ernest A. Haggard, Professor of Psychology at the University of Chicago. They do not give an accurate picture of children, particularly those in the lower social and economic groups. These groups are being discriminated against, says Dr. Haggard, resulting in the loss to society of considerable potential ability.

"No one would think of giving an intelligence test standardized on American children to a child in Bali, or France, or South Africa, and expect the results to mean very much," said Dr. Haggard to a group of over 300 educators at a conference sponsored by the Educational Testing Service. "But few have accepted the fact that results of such testing might be invalid if it is given to a child on the other side of the tracks. Children from privileged or middle-class homes receive a range of motivations which prepare them much more adequately for favorable performance on our present type of intelligence tests than is the case with lower-class children."

Dr. Haggard pleaded for more research, though he admitted that a culturally free test would be impossible to devise. Nevertheless, he considered it quite possible to formulate one based "on a range of experience which is sufficiently common to all children in our society."

■ The University of British Columbia is to have a course in psychiatric social work. This has been made possible by a $15,600 grant by Federal Health Minister Martin. Twenty students will train each year and receive a Master of Social Work degree. The course will be run as part of the newly organized School of Social Work.

■ Last month the new $500,000 Students' Union Building at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, was officially opened. The new building houses student offices, lounges, recreation and conference facilities and a cafeteria.

■ Among the many quotable bits in Mark Van Doren's "The Arts of Teaching and Being Taught," appears this gem: "It is always important that men should think it honorable to be teachers. When the profession is apologetic, society is not sound."

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U.S. AFFAIRS

THE TWO YEARS AHEAD

Basic Policy of Meeting Aggression Will Not Be Affected by Changes

Washington.

FOR the next two years President Truman will face a Congress that is nominally Democratic but actually anti-Administration. Real control will be in the hands of a coalition of Republicans and Conservative Southern Democrats, with Republicans holding the balance of power and able at will to frustrate the Administration's plans without taking responsibility themselves.

This would create bedlam and revolution in a more hot-headed nation, but Americans are accustomed to it, reasonably happy under it, and rather proud that they can make such a system work. Friction between the White House and Congress is certain in the next two years, but such friction is a built-in part of the American Constitution, although a good many Americans do not realize it.

The elections were a serious but by no means decisive defeat for Truman. They do not mean that the nation has swung over to the Republicans. Truman's veto can hold Congress in check, while Congress can similarly block him. In domestic affairs, at any rate, the next two years are not likely to be a very creative period.

The U.S. holds a nation-wide election every two years, but only at four-year intervals is the President picked. This produces a curious seesaw effect, again noticeable this year.

When the President is elected he is apt to sweep in a great number of his own Party on his coat-tails, whereas in a mid-term election, such as the last one, when the issues are more local and the vote is smaller, the Opposition normally regains some of its earlier losses. This is the effect of an election system based on calendars, not crises.

However, the Republican success was rather more important than arithmetic would suggest. For example, the Republicans elected without difficulty all their threatened top leaders, while two administration leaders, Senators Lucas, of Illinois, and Myers, of Pennsylvania, were defeated.

Something of a pattern emerged from this aspect of the voting. The most vulnerable Truman supporters were outstanding Liberals or Radicals. Strong support of the State Department's foreign policy was also a political liability. Within limits, it was a victory for the Right over the Left; it encouraged Conservative and even Isolationist minorities.

The roots of the result probably go down into latent discontent over the revolution which has all but transformed many features of American thinking in the last twenty years.

Few nations have had such a revolution, and it is doubtful if Europe fully understands it. In less than a generation, America has moved from Isolationism to Internationalism, from a *laissez-faire* economy to a modified Welfare State, from an import to an export trade basis, and finally from an idyllic aloofness, without the slightest fear of foreign attack, to the cankering insecurity which Europe has known for three centuries.

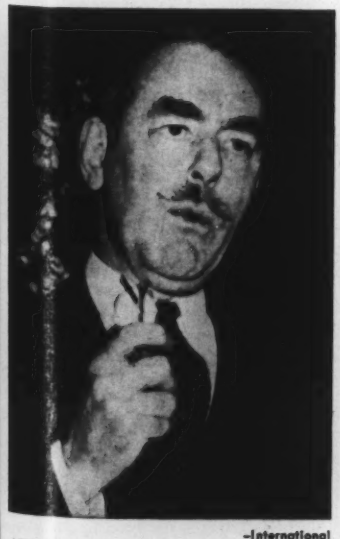
"State" On The Spot

The election confirmed the existence of widespread feelings of anxiety and suspicion concerning the State Department. To a European ear, Senator McCarthy's charges against Acheson, whom he accused of favoring Communism, are shocking. But the election indicates that although the electorate did not actually believe them, voters were more deeply disturbed by them than some observers supposed.

The strength of McCarthyism was shown further in the unexpected and stunning defeat of Senator Tydings, of Maryland, the capable Conservative Democrat, who was chairman of the Senate Committee investigating McCarthy's charges, and who wrote the majority report branding them as nonsense.

Truman has every personal reason of respect and admiration for supporting Secretary Acheson, but now he is sorely tried. Defeated Democrats are reporting gloomily that Acheson is a political liability, as their own fate attests. Truman is a loyal friend, but also a party man. He must now weigh several questions.

Does the country's need for a bipartisan foreign policy involve the injustice of dropping Acheson, not forgetting the blow this might be to confidence abroad? Could the Acheson policies be carried forward equally well by another man, not connected with the Alger Hiss case? Truman must decide, too, whether appeasement will really satisfy a man like McCarthy. This is a matter everybody



—International

ATTACKED: *Acheson is new target for Senator McCarthy's broadsides.*

he has a silver spoon in his mouth, too . . .

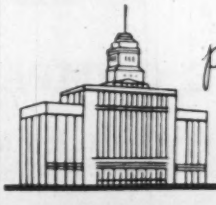
Just before "junior" was born, Dad had said:

"In my day we used to say that people who got the breaks were born with silver spoons in their mouths."

"In this family," he went on, "we can't hope for a fairy godmother, or even a rich uncle to supply the spoon. For this little fellow . . . and I'll still bet it'll be a boy," he added with a confident grin at mother-to-be, "we're going to buy that silver spoon right now."

Well, Dad got his boy. He also got the spoon . . . a Canada Life program that guaranteed protection to Mother and son, and even included enough to put the lad through college.

"People with confidence in Canada Life have been buying silver spoons from them for over 100 years," he observed later. "With a company as strong and long-lasting as that, we know our boy's silver spoon is as good as gold!"



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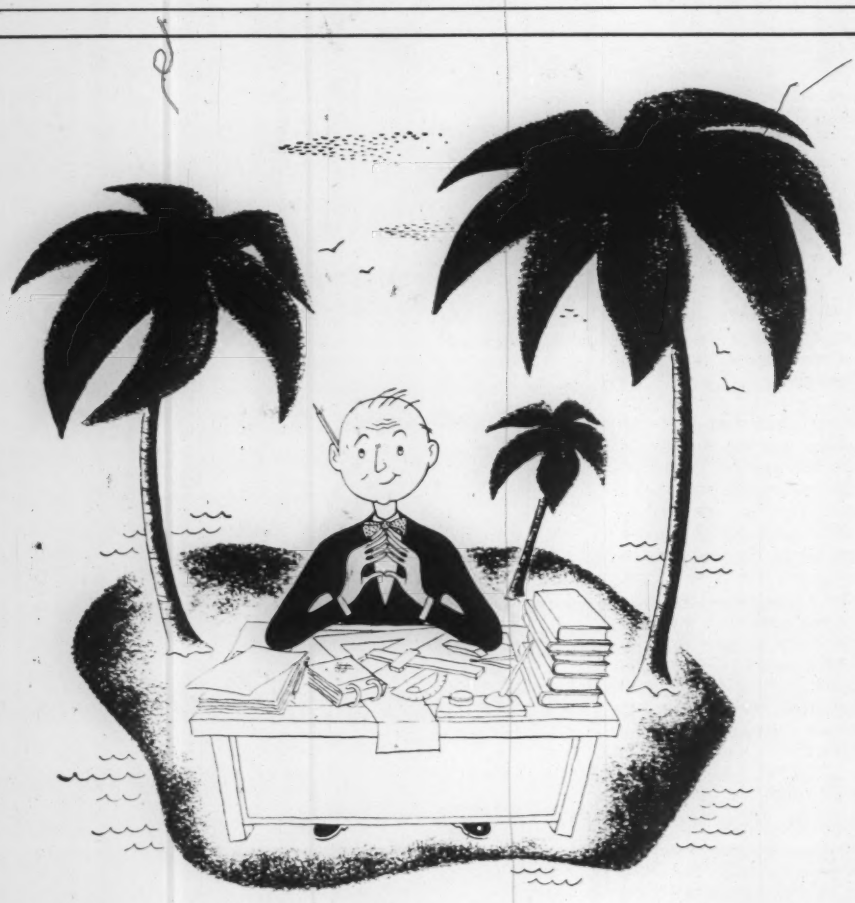
is discussing here, but only Truman can give the answer.

The best estimate is that in the long run the election result will have slight effect upon American foreign policy.

The otherwise feuding Democrats are almost unanimous in supporting the Administration's policies, and even Republicans generally stress matters of detail rather than of principle. It must not be forgotten it was a Republican Congress which enacted some of Truman's strongest foreign policy measures, including the Marshall Plan, aid for Greece and Turkey, and the first steps towards a North Atlantic Pact.

If there is one thing today on which Americans are united it is a continuation of the basic policy of meeting Russian aggression. On balance, no major change in foreign policy is indicated.

Special Correspondence to The London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.



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PERMANENT CONTROLS THE ELECTION ISSUE?

London.

THE KING'S SPEECH—for which of course His Majesty is not personally responsible—is largely a piece of electioneering. Such also in large measure have been the Opposition's attacks upon it. For both sides the real struggle will be, not the one in Parliament, but the one on the hustings to come —some time next spring, it is thought. The precise date, however, still remains anybody's guess. Mr. Attlee refused to be drawn on this subject by Mr. Churchill's taunts.

P.O'D.

Nationalization, which heretofore has occupied so prominent a place in the Government's programs, is now very notably played down. No more is said about nationalizing the country's water supplies. That probably looked like being much too complicated and difficult a task—for the present, at any rate.

Instead, the Government is taking over the British Sugar Corporation.

The really controversial part of the Government's program is the plan to make permanent the system of wartime controls over production, distribution, consumption, and prices "Subject to appropriate Parliamentary safeguards", says the King's Speech. But no one is very much fooled by that.

Quite Unreasonable

Such a Bill would make Parliamentary safeguards much weaker and much more difficult to apply. It could, in the words of Lord Salisbury, "kill Parliament stone-dead". That is, no doubt, an extreme statement. But even the sedate and moderate *Times* describes the policy as "quite unreasonable—and very dangerous".

Why then, the reader may wonder, does the Government bring forward at this time a measure so certain to arouse the bitterest and most determined opposition? Because, say cynical observers (and not merely the cynical), it will enable them to go to the country as defenders of the little man, the one Party whose purpose it is (once more quoting the King's Speech) "to defend full employment, to ensure that the resources of the community are used to the best advantage, and to avoid inflation". Because of these pure and lofty aims they are being attacked by all the forces of greed and privilege; and the more bitter the attacks the better election material they will be.

Such is regarded as the general idea. But of course it may not work out that way. This public is getting very sick of controls and very doubtful of the benefits of nationalization. And the cost of living is steadily mounting. There is quite a good chance that enough people may change their minds to bring about a change of government. There is also, of course, a chance they may not.—*P.O'D.*

ART

NATION-WIDE CHOICE

Canadian Group of Painters' Show Presents Cross-Country Currents

THE FAMED disbanded Canadian Group of Seven was succeeded by a larger, more broadly based art society christened the Canadian Group of Painters in 1933. Inspired by the example of the Seven, the Canadian Group set out to represent the independent, and more original, artists, regardless of their particular aesthetic bias. This month the Canadian Group of Painters opened its annual exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto. (It will later be shown at the Montreal Museum and, in condensed form, across Canada.)

In fewer than 100 canvases, the Canadian Group this year more than justified its reason for existence. The ably juried 1950 cross-section of creative painting bore out the Group's reputation as a sponsor of integrity, quality and individuality in our country's art. At present, the Group is composed of 48 members, who are elected by a two-thirds majority at the annual meetings via secret ballot. The jury is chosen by the votes of all Group members. Each year, the Group invites a small number of painters to submit work for exhibition and possible consideration for the exhibitor's eventual membership.

In this year's Group show, the nation-wide representation hits a bright and provocative new peak. Gone is the backwash from the original Group of Seven, whose imitators and immediate followers cluttered gallery walls with their pale or strident imitations for more than a decade. Now, the widely disparate works on view this year, reveal that the art of the nation is in a very healthy state and revealing a new vigor, both in thematic approach and aesthetic treatment.

In the past, the experimental centre of Canadian painting has been localized in one city or another. Today, as the Group show brightly proves, thought and wit in art are beginning to be pretty evenly spread across the country. B. C. Binning, Lawren Harris and Jack Shadbolt on the West Coast; A. Y. Jackson, L. A. C. Panton, Will Ogilvie, Charles Comfort in Toronto; Henri Masson in Ottawa; Marion Scott, Arthur Lismer, and Jacques de Tonnancour in Montreal, Jack Humphrey in the Maritimes—such members of the Group are a reminder that it has grown in geographical strength of representation with the years. The exhibiting of younger painters like Jack Nichols, Ghitta Caiserman, Roloff Beny and Lionel Thomas keeps the Group leavened with new personalities and approaches.

AFTER CONSTABLE

LAST WEEK, His Excellency, Viscount Alexander opened an exhibition of paintings in Toronto's Laing Galleries. The painter honored by this attention is a forty-year-old English painter, Edward Seago. Artist-author Seago paints atmospheric canvases in the Constable tradition with a sensibility and warmth that have prompted Canada's Governor General to refer to him as "The most promising English landscape painter of his generation". Certainly, there is little to alarm the spectator in Seago's straightforward and sympathetic views of Britain and the Continent. Among the 35 oils and 9 watercolors on view there are a number, like "The Thames from Lambeth Bridge" and the Turneresque "Essex Estuary", which possess the virtues of the best British painters when portraying their native heath—vigor of reportorial style combined with an unfailing sympathy with their subjects.

"PORTOFINO", *Edward Seago: "Most promising English landscape painter . . ."*

■ A welcome addition to monographs on individual European artists is Jacques Lassaigne's "Goya" (Macmillan $3.95). A Hyperion Press publication, this study of the great Spaniard is illustrated by a varied and well-chosen group of paintings, prints and drawings from Spanish and American collections. The volume's 77 plates are accompanied by Lassaigne's brief, but illuminating, text which is divided for the sake of clarity into "Self Portraits", "Landscapes", and "Other Portraits." During the past decade, Goya has enjoyed almost as fond a position in the bosoms of many artists for his human content as El Greco has for his dramatic design. This new Hyperion volume will thus probably meet with a warm reception.—*P.D.*

■ An exhibition of 87 paintings by Canadian artists is currently showing in the Washington, DC, National Gallery of Art. The show includes paintings by F. H. Varley, J. E. H. MacDonald, Henri Masson, Jack Humphreys and Pegi Nichol McLeod.

The exhibition was arranged by the National Gallery of Canada.

FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN

1951

MAY 3—SEPTEMBER 30

The story of Britain's contribution to civilization will be told in a series of nationally planned displays, in which Science, Industry, Architecture and the Arts will all be represented.

EXHIBITIONS

LONDON (*May 4—September 30*)
South Bank Exhibition
Exhibition of Science, South Kensington
Exhibition of Architecture, Poplar
1951 Exhibition of Books, Victoria and Albert Museum

GLASGOW (*May 28—August 28*)
Exhibition of Industrial Power

BELFAST (*June 1—August 31*)
Farm and Factory Exhibition

FESTIVALS OF THE ARTS

Aldeburgh	*June 9–17*
Bath Assembly	*May 20—June 2*
Belfast	*May—June*
Bournemouth	*June 3–17*
Brighton (Regency Festival)	*July 16—August 25*
Cambridge	*July 30—August 18*
Canterbury	*July 18—August 10*
Cheltenham (British Contemporary Music)	*July 2–15*
Edinburgh (International Festival of Music and Drama)	*Aug. 19—Sept. 8*
Liverpool (Music and the Arts)	*July 22—Aug. 12*
Llangollen (International Eisteddfodd)	*July 3–8*
Llanrwst (Royal National Eisteddfodd)	*August 6–11*
Norwich	*June 18–30*
Oxford	*July 2–16*
St. David's Cathedral (Music and Worship)	*July 10–13*
Stratford-on-Avon (Shakespeare Festival)	*Apl.—Oct.*
Swansea (Music)	*September 16–19*
Worcester (Three Choirs Festival)	*September 3–7*
York	*June 2–16*

There will also be a Special Festival Season of the Arts during May and June in LONDON

Included in the programme are special events in:—

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh: Gathering of the Clans and Pipe March
Exhibition of 18th Century Books
Exhibition of Scottish Architecture and Traditional Crafts

Glasgow: Exhibition of Contemporary Books

WALES

Cardiff: Exhibition of Contemporary Painting
St. Fagan's Folk Festival

Dolhendre, Merioneth: Welsh Hillside Farm Scheme

NORTHERN IRELAND

Belfast: Royal Agricultural Show, Combined Services Tattoo

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Ten Most Beautiful

by Mary Lowrey Ross

RECENTLY the Artists' Group of America published its list of the Ten Most Beautiful Women of America. The entrants didn't compete, since they were all so thoroughly established in the social and theatrical as well as the beauty world that it wasn't necessary for them to go through the usual beauty-contest formalities. In fact the terms of the announcement seem to suggest that the entrants weren't even consulted.

The judging appears to have been done strictly on paper and behind closed doors, with the press excluded. I have therefore tried to reconstruct, from the bare accounts that reached the newspapers, the final conference-struggles that took place before the judges handed out the awards.

SCENE: The office of Mr. Russell Patterson, head of the Artists' Group of America. About the table are grouped the judging committee, consisting of Mr. Frobisher, Mr. Arbuckle, Mr. Yoghurt and Mr. Cody, whose names, in the absence of a press release, I have had to invent.

Mr. Frobisher: I notice here in the memo that Elizabeth Taylor's eyes and nose both get awards as masterpieces of nature—

Mr. Patterson: Well, aren't they?

Mr. Frobisher: Oh sure, sure. Only mightn't it be better to allow only one feature award per entrant, seeing we have ten awards to give out? I would move that we scratch Elizabeth Taylor's nose and give the nose award to Ginger Rogers.

Mr. Arbuckle: We can't do that. We've already awarded Ginger Rogers for her fine bold chin.

Mr. Yoghurt: Yes, and then we've got to award Ava Gardner for having "shy and retiring facial characteristics." Isn't that sort of ambiguous?

Mr. Patterson: What's the matter with shy and retiring facial characteristics?

Mr. Yoghurt: Well, it just seems to lack something. Couldn't we touch it up a bit? How about "fine bold facial characteristics?"

Mr. Frobisher: How about just adding "tempting bosom and hip line?" Nothing ambiguous about that.

Mr. Arbuckle: Personally I would be in favor of consulting the candidates themselves. Drop them a line and ask them if they have any special feature they'd like to see played up.

Mr. Patterson: You do that and you run into all sorts of trouble. Supposing you write Miss Gardner for instance, asking if she has any suggestions and Miss Gardner writes back that she'd like to enter the Eye-Catching Neckline event—

Mr. Arbuckle: In that case we simply write back and say that the Eye-Catching Neckline Event is closed (he consults his memorandum), the award having gone to Miss Mary Pickford.

Mr. Frobisher: I'm with Mr. Patterson. The thing to do is move fast, otherwise some rival group is going to think up a Most Flawlessly Formed Jaw and Hip-line Event and grab off Esther Williams; or a Magnificent Cheekbone event and scoop us on Mrs. Harrison Williams. There's even a chance that if Mrs. Harrison Williams knows about it in advance she may withdraw her magnificent cheekbones entry altogether.

Mr. Cody: How about Madame Chiang Kai-shek?

Mr. Patterson: Well, what about Madame Chiang Kai-shek?

Mr. Cody: Didn't she win the award for the shapeliest ears in 1949?

Mr. Patterson: I believe it was the Ears event that Madame Chiang Kai-shek won. We'll have to look up the files.

Mr. Cody: Well, isn't it going to look kind of funny if Madame Chiang Kai-shek has the shapeliest ears in 1949 and now Mrs. Albert G. Vanderbilt has them in 1950? What's Madame Chiang Kai-shek going to think?

Mr. Frobisher: Madame Chiang Kai-shek is a profoundly cultured personality. It's very unlikely that she will make any public protest over the Shapeliest Ears award passing to Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Cody: And what about Mrs. Vanderbilt?

Mr. Patterson: Mrs. Vanderbilt is also a profoundly cultured personality. That is the reason it would be unwise to consult her in advance. Now are there any other questions?

Mr. Cody: I'm just wondering what the public is going to think about it.

Mr. Frobisher: Well, after all, we are not doing this in the interest of the public.

Mr. Cody: Well, what are we doing it for?

THERE is a stir of consternation among the group. This question has never come up before, and the members of the Judging Committee stare at each other blankly. The situation, however, is saved through the quick-wittedness of Mr. Frobisher who moves that the question be laid on the table until the next meeting of the Group which will be held in a year's time to decide on 1951's Ten Most Beautiful Women.

Eight pages of suggestions from a Christmas collection of

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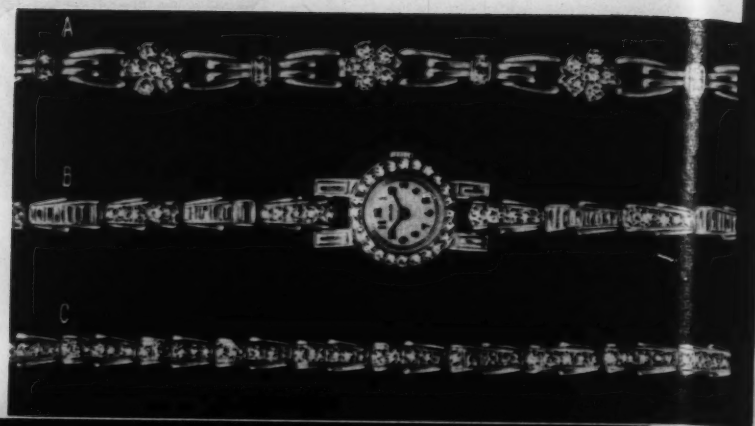

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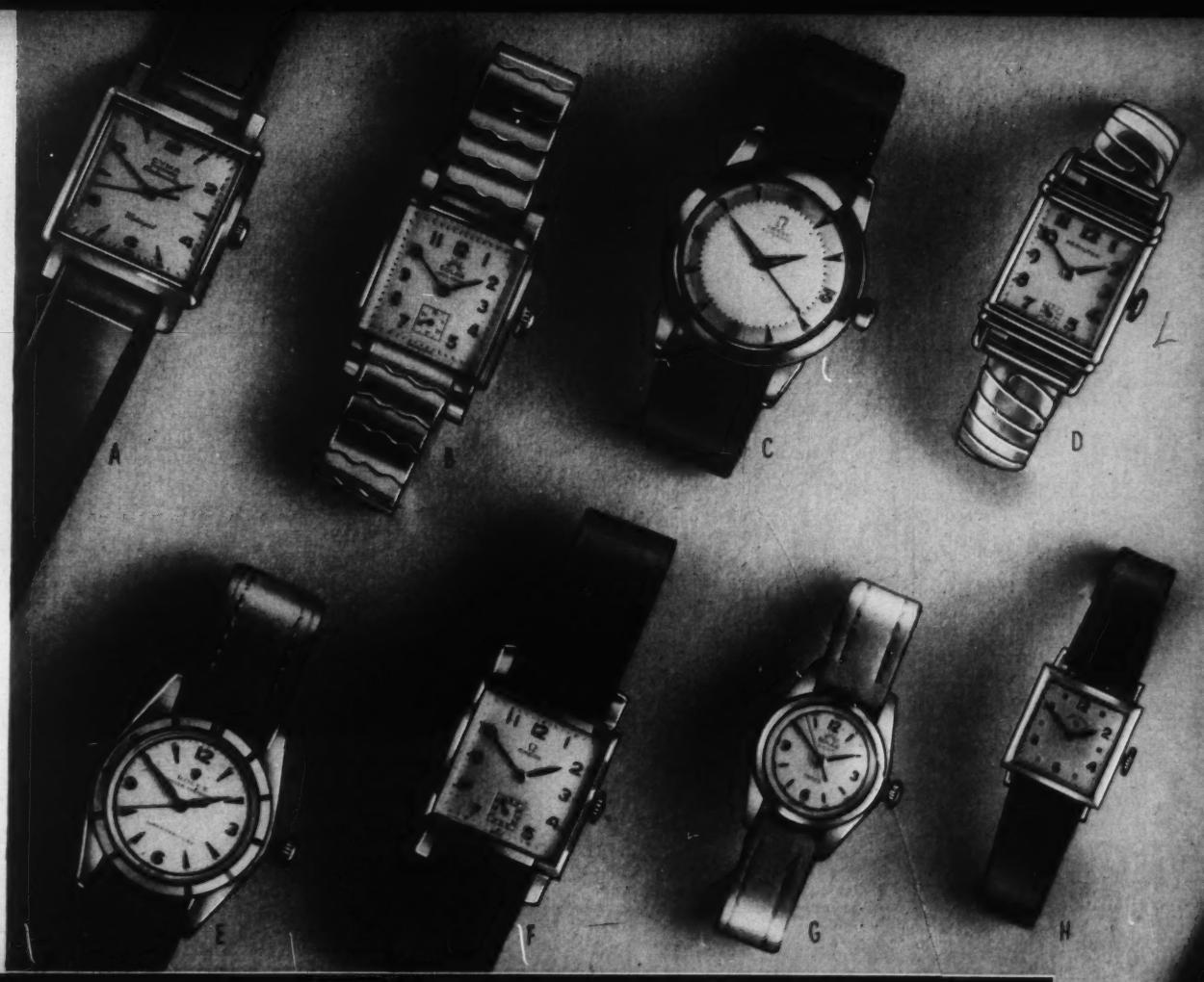

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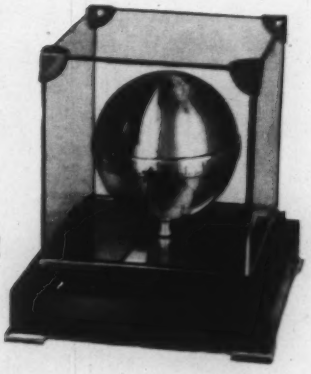

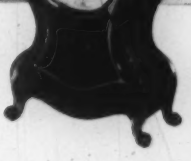

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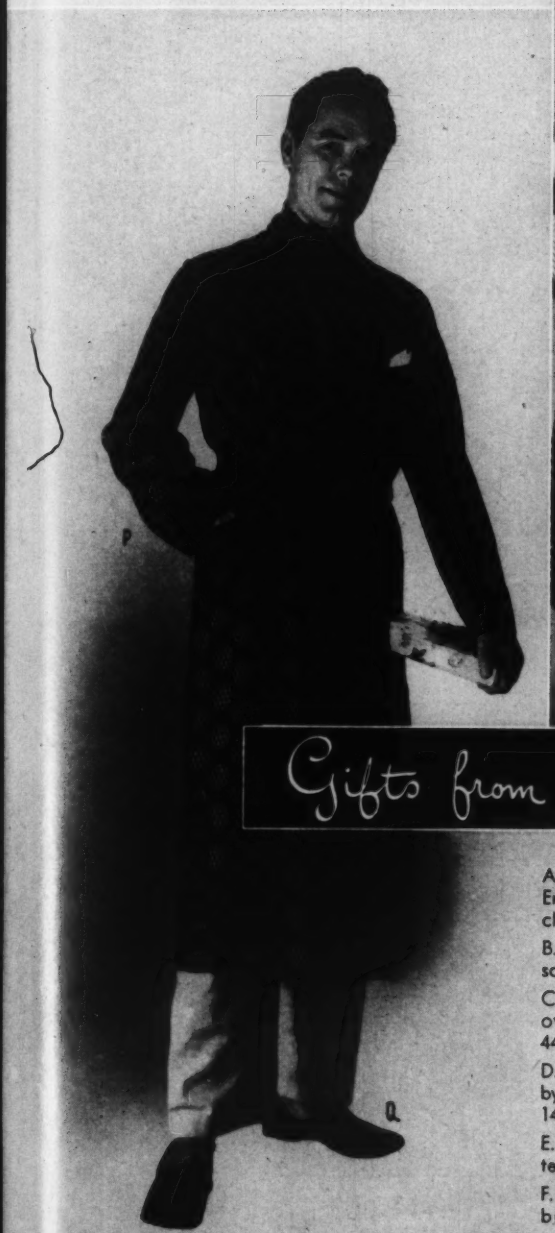

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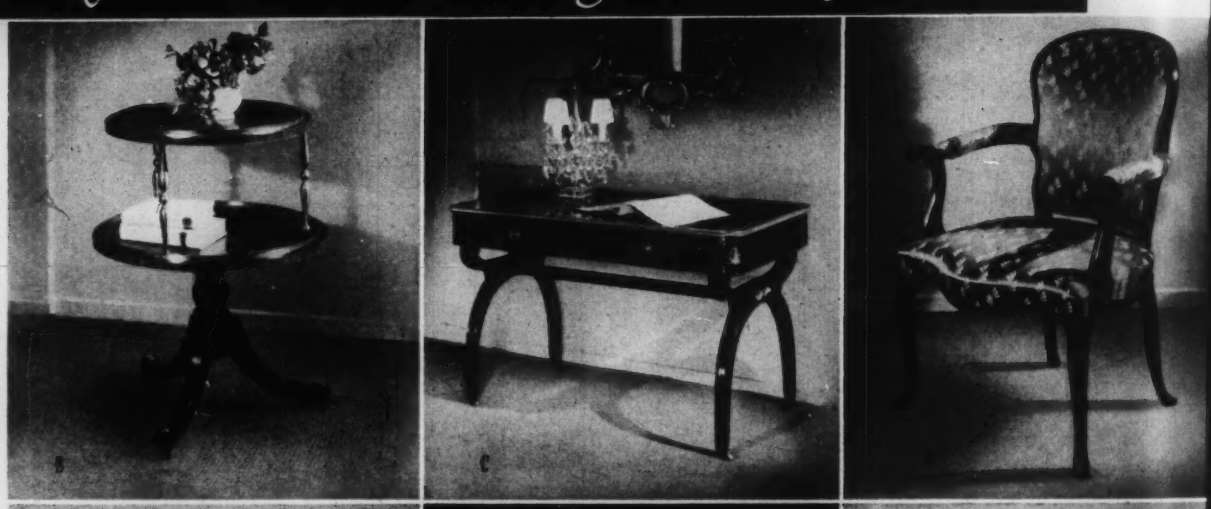

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BOOKS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

DOWN-TO-EARTH

FISHING IS A CINCH—by David V. Reddick—*McClelland & Stewart—$4.50.*

AN AWFUL lot of books about fishing come off the presses every year. In general, they follow a pretty stereotyped pattern: advice and instruction generously laced with personal adventures.

"Fishing Is A Cinch" sticks to the pattern, but it contains more practical, down-to-earth, and convincing information than any other fishing tome it has been this reviewer's privilege to read.

The author is a Canadian, and most of the fish and the fishing spots he talks about are Canadian. Then, too, he avoids the exotic. The fisherman he is talking to and about are just ordinary fishermen who fish for ordinary fish in ordinary ways.

Mr. Reddick has something to say about almost every fishing problem. He advises on tackle and bait, discusses the pike, muskie, perch, pickerel, bass, trout, and salmon and the best means and places for catching them, and has a few well-chosen words for those piscatorial villains, the lamprey, snapping turtle, and dogfish.

There is sound advice on everything from the most advantageous times of day to the best formulae for fly repellents, from "tickling" trout to "magic" fish lures, all told in a thoroughly literate manner and interlarded with references from ancient angling literature. The illustrations, by Geoffrey Goss, are attractive.—*K.M.*

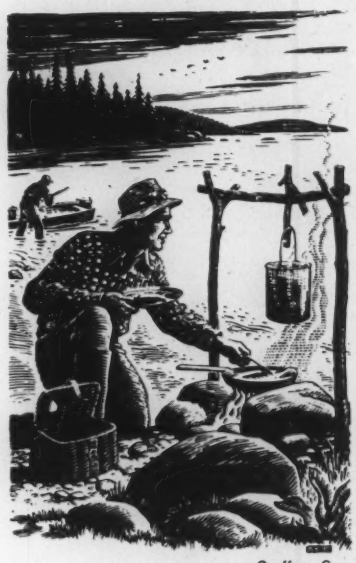
SULTRY SADISM

FOLLOW THE SEVENTH MAN — by Robert Standish—*Saunders—$3.75.*

THE novelist of "Mr. On Loong" and "Elephant Walk", ran a real risk in making this literary prize package. It has the orthodox qualities; smooth plot, striking main characters and an atmosphere filled in with credible detail. But it also has the flashy ones of violence, lust, sadism and the sultry, mysterious atmosphere of Malaya in the first decade of this century. The balance is carefully kept; what might have been no more than an overstuffed fistful of sensational episodes comes out as a very satisfying novel.

The ingredients are rich enough to have been botched by a lesser cook. Imagine for a villain a handsome, youthful, English - prep - school - educated, cruel Sultan dressed in a silk sarong and rubies. Selim is the sultan of the backward, malaria-ridden kingdom of Zimbatan. The hero is Peter Rumbold, a school mate of Selim, a competent, incorruptible Englishman with the rarest sense of Empire. He is persuaded to go to Zimbatan as Selim's adviser and straighten out the mess the country is in. But Selim, with his venality and open and furtive lechery, is more interested in Rumbold's beautiful wife Susan.

Selim's monkey businesses make a path of deceit, brutality and death right up to his climactic assault on Susan. And Peter's reorganizing of the state of Zimbatan makes a path of



—Geoffrey Goss

From "Fishing Is A Cinch"

success right up to the same climax. It is a hair-raising one.

The tight melodrama is nicely spiced with such elements as adultery (by Peter, no less), sadistic episodes, humorous moments with a Far Eastern "European" club of Imperial decadents and a London trollop sidetracked from a Singapore road-show. But there is also Standish's feeling for the racial background of the situation: a fine assessment of the decay of the Malayans and the continuing cultural and economic strength of the Chinese in the state. He makes a shrewd estimate of the real worth of Britain—at least up to the 20th century—in Kipling's part of the world. Even the little device of mysticism that appears in the title ("shut your eyes, count to 100, and follow the seventh man") is handled by a writer who knows how to pick up properly a Chinese jade vase.—*J. Y.*

DARK GEM

THE SECRET GAME — by Francois Boyer — *Nelson—$2.00.*

USING only 137 small pages, Francois Boyer manages to present a picture of horror that represents the exquisite in short fiction. The story, actually little more than a *conte*, concerns a nine-year-old girl Paulette, left orphaned after an air raid in France in 1940 and her small playmate Michel Dollé. Michel and his family take Paulette to live with them on their small farm and the two children learn to play together. For background there is the feud between the Dollés and the Ganards and the village priest Joseph and that is all.

The secret game of the title is the children's gathering of crucifixes from the church and from anywhere else they can get them in order to make a toy cemetery for animals and insects. Through this grim anecdotal germ, the author conveys the terrifying aspect of children for whom death has ceased to have anything but an everyday meaning. The symbolism of death pervades the book and the tragic ending is lifted to the height of poignancy through this indifference in the face of wholesale destruction which has become part of the child-of-war's personality.—*M.B.*

CANADIAN BEST?

THE NYMPH AND THE LAMP—by Thomas H. Raddall—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.00.*

AFTER ten years as chief telegrapher on remote Sable Island (called Marina throughout this novel), bearded Matthew Carney returns to his head office in Halifax for his first holiday in a long time.

There he encounters the self-possessed young Isabel Jardine, who works as secretary in the government telegraph office. Certain unpleasant circumstances in her boarding-house convince Isabel that life would be considerably less intolerable almost anywhere but in Halifax. In no time at all she finds herself on board the *Lord Elgin*, accompanying Matthew back to Sable Island as his wife. Her blond giant of a husband, at least fifteen years her senior, has the reputation of having been early crossed in love.

So begins "The Nymph and the Lamp" by Thomas H. Raddall, of whom the late Lord Tweedsmuir said in 1939: "I confess to a special liking for a story which has something of a

THOMAS H. RADDALL

plot and which issues in a dramatic climax, a type which has had many distinguished exponents from Sir Walter Scott through Stevenson and Maupassant to Kipling and Conrad. To this school Mr. Raddall belongs, and he is worthy of a great succession. He has the rare gift of swift, spare, cleanlimbed narrative. And he has great stories to tell."

Similarly warm praise was bestowed by Rudyard Kipling, who read Mr. Raddall's tales in *Blackwood's Magazine*. After the publication of many short stories, Mr. Raddall brought out three historical novels, followed in 1948 by a history of Nova Scotia's capital: "Halifax, Warden of the North", which earned the author his second Governor-General's award for distinguished Canadian literature.

"The Nymph and the Lamp", his first contemporary novel, is a book so superbly written that the honest reviewer is at a loss how to tone down his superlatives to the level of credibility. There will be not a few readers who will finish it with the conviction that they have just read the best Canadian novel to be had. The story is masterfully told, and there is a definite singing quality to his descriptions of Sable Island. The characters are attractively drawn, the central ones unforgettably so.—*J.E.P.*

MUSIC

MENDELSSOHN CHOIR'S FIFTY-FOURTH

TORONTO'S Mendelssohn Choir began its 54th season of production this week with the presentation of Verdi's *Manzoni Requiem*. Incorporated as part of the CBC Wednesday Night, the soloists were Lois Marshall, soprano, Toronto; Louise Roy, mezzo-soprano, St. Boniface, Man.; Pierre Boutet, tenor, Quebec City; and Désiré Legeti, principal bass of the San Francisco Opera Company.

As usual with the MC, the ensemble performance left little to be desired. Sir Ernest handled the choral group and the Toronto Symphony with a fine sense of the dramatic setting without adopting the over-colorful theatrical effects. Most impressive moments were those in which the choir made a background to a soloist. The solo singing was particularly good, especially that of soprano Lois Marshall (SN, Nov. 7) and bass Désiré Legeti. Splendid performances were also turned in by mezzo Louise Roy and tenor Pierre Boutet.

Behind Verdi's magnificent work, there's quite an interesting story. When Rossini died in 1868, Verdi proposed the contribution of a Requiem Mass in his honor. It was to be the joint effort of the thirteen leading Italian composers (himself included). When the parts were assembled —Verdi wrote the final part *Libera Me*—there was such a clash of styles that the project had to be abandoned!

Verdi's work, however, was put to use on the death of the Italian poet and dramatist, Alessandro Manzoni, in 1873. The composer based a Requiem in his honor on *Libera Me*. This is the one presented on Wednesday night.

The Mendelssohn Choir was founded by the late Dr. A. S. Vogt in 1894 and has since been conducted by just two other conductors Dr. H. A. Fricker and Sir Ernest MacMillan. It has worked with many of the continent's best orchestras, ever since Victor Herbert coupled the Choir with his Pittsburgh Orchestra in 1902.

The Choir has achieved such international reputation that the late Hector Charlesworth of this magazine once wrote, "Wherever a man may fare in the musical circles of the English-speaking world so soon as it is learned that he comes from Toronto, the response comes quickly, 'Oh that is the home of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir!'"

Three other concerts are scheduled by the Choir during the season. On Dec. 27 they present Handel's *Messiah;* on Feb. 21, Walton's *Belshazzar's Feast;* and Britten's *Spring Symphony;* and on Mar. 21, Bach's *St. Matthew Passion.*

■ Through intensive work during the summer and early fall St. John, NB now has a symphony orchestra of 42 musicians. First concert is to be held late in November under the direction of Kelsey Jones, conductor. Mr. Jones, a former member of the faculty of

LEGETI: *The Guest of the Choir.*

Mount Allison University, has studied under Sir Ernest MacMillan and Nadia Boulanger. He has returned after a year of advanced study in Paris.

■ The Winnipeg Ballet's brilliant leader Gwyneth Lloyd has taken up residence in Toronto. So far, she has not made public her intentions with regard to professional ballet activities in Toronto (she has retained the post of director of the Winnipeg company), but balletomanes, to whom her choreographic genius is well known are looking forward to the announcement of her plans. In the meantime she has joined the staffs of Havergal College, Branksome Hall and the Royal Conservatory. Her latest creation: a ballet based on Barbara Pentland's geometric composition "Studies in Line."

■ The nineteenth year of the Saskatoon Symphony's life began last month with the visit of pianist Alec Templeton. The orchestra, under the sponsorship of the Rotary Club and "The Friends of the Orchestra" and conducted by Professor J. D. Macrae has as its aim to bring music to Saskatoon's young people. To that effect, student memberships had been inaugurated to be paid for partly by "The Friends" and partly by the students. A recent concert featured two local artists, Evelyn Eby and Reginald Bedford, a Western top-ranking piano duo.

RELIGION

CANADIAN BEATIFIED AT SOLEMN MASS

ON THE second Sunday of November, Pope Pius XII beatified a French-born Canadian, Venerable Marguerite Bourgeoys before 30,000 people at St. Peter's Basilica. Cardinal McGuigan, Archbishop Leger, 20 Canadian bishops, and a group of nuns from the Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady of Montreal were present at the Solemn High Mass for the first Canadian to be raised to the ranks of the blessed — one step on the way to becoming a saint.

Marguerite Bourgeoys was born on Good Friday in Troyes, France, 1620. Her father was a candle manufacturer. She was third in a family of nine. Her mother died when she was 12, leaving her the household duties. Three important visions influenced her life. On Rosary Sunday in her 20th year, as she passed the abbey of Notre-Dame-aux Nonnais, the eyes of the statue of the Blessed Virgin moved—a sign to her that she should begin a new life. Four years later, following the death of her father, she had three identical dreams in one night where she saw a man dressed in semi-clerical garb. That week she met Paul de Maisonneuve, Governor of Ville Marie, a colony in the New World. He asked her to go to Canada to help the women of the colony and teach the children. This was the man in her dream. She accepted the offer, and while preparing for this new adventure one morning she had her third vision. A lady robed in a white, flowing dress appeared and said: "Go, I shall not abandon you."

Marguerite Bourgeoys, at 33, sailed from St. Nazaire with 108 men, reinforcements for the Montreal garrison —a 78-day voyage. Her first strenuous years were devoted to every kind of social work among the poor, the soldiers, the Indians and the afflicted. In 1658, she opened her first school in a remodelled stable. Three times she returned to France to ask for help from her bishop who did not approve of her work because it meant contact with the outside world. At that time all religious women were cloistered.

On her second return trip she brought a precious donation—a small statue of the Blessed Virgin, beautifully carved and said to be miraculous. This statue of Notre Dame de Bonsecours is now kept at the Mother House of the Congregation as one of the treasures of the Community.

In fulfilment of a promise, she built the first stone church in Montreal. The Congregation of Notre Dame was begun with six native Canadian and two Indian girls. The Sisters adopted the habit worn today with slight alterations. Today there are schools throughout Eastern Canada, the U.S. and Japan. Much has been done to unite French-speaking and English-speaking Sisters.

Marguerite Bourgeoys died in 1700 and was buried in the Mortuary Chapel of the Congregation Mother House. On the day of her burial an assisting priest wrote to a friend, "Were the saints canonized today as readily as of old, tomorrow, priests would say the Mass of St. Marguerite of Canada."

—*J.D.*

■ As Canada, and Quebec province particularly, last week mourned the crash of the Canadian Pilgrim, carrying Canadians returning from the beatification ceremonies (see National Round-up), a postcard mailed in Rome Nov. 9 was received at the Archbishop's Palace in Quebec City. From Msgr. J. Alderville Bureau, 47, one of the dead, it read: "I will have seen everything, thanks to God!"

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GENERAL'S STORY

CALCULATED RISK — by Mark W. Clark — *Musson—$5.00.*

IT WOULD be quite easy to avoid many of the heartburnings that follow some general's or correspondent's book on "The War". All you have to do, before you read it, is make up your mind what part of the war the book is about. And generally you have to make up your own mind: the author won't help you. He's writing about his part of the war; to him, as it is to anyone else, his part was the most important, his, the men who took the most of the worst.

General Mark Wayne Clark's book, "Calculated Risk", is no exception. This is in spite of the author's very—sometimes almost painfully — courteous efforts to pat other units and generals, on the back as he writes about the Fifth Army.

The bulk of "Calculated Risk" is the history of the polygot Fifth U.S. Army in its campaign in Italy during World War II. It is not—by a long shot—what is suggested on the cover "The Story of the War in the Mediterranean". It is, however, an interesting autobiography covering part of the career of a very able general.

The emphasis is on the activities of top brass. It's pretty colorful too, though sometimes it drags through feeble anecdotes. Americans will find it more interesting than Canadians. The Canadian forces in Italy were part of the British Eighth Army, and Clark has more to say about the activities of his batman than about those of the Eighth Army.

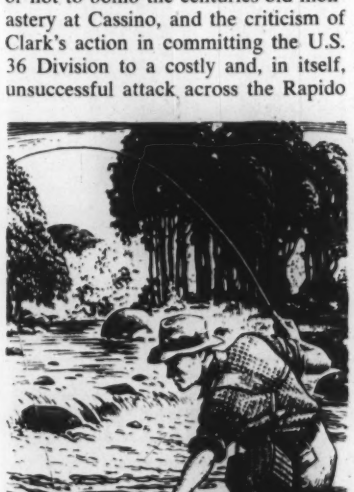
There are some exceptionally interesting parts. These are the ones illustrating how politics can harass a soldier-general. General Clark caught a lot of this after the U.S. landing in North Africa. His first-hand account of the so-called "deal" with the Vichyite Darlan throws a bright light on a very controversial aspect of World War II politics.

Two other controversies—to bomb or not to bomb the centuries-old monastery at Cassino, and the criticism of Clark's action in committing the U.S. 36 Division to a costly and, in itself, unsuccessful attack across the Rapido River during the approach to Cassino, are given full treatment.

When the war ended, Clark became High Commissioner for the U.S. zone in Austria. This chapter, and the one following which discusses the Moscow Conference, recount incident after incident which made it clear to the military—long before the politicians realized it—that you can't do business with the Russians—in their present mood anyway.

The book is particularly interesting when read in connection with the present war in Korea. Observers have compared the Korean terrain to that of Italy. There are other similarities. The task of coordinating the actions of a mixed force, for instance. The Fifth U.S. Army had divisions and brigades from practically every member of the United Nations except the Russians. Ones the Fifth Army didn't have, the Eighth army did. Clark had a wealth of experience in coordinating the actions of military units from different countries.

An alert and intelligent observer, Clark's comments are well worth the reading. Even though the comments sometimes are buried in trivia.—*M.Y.*



—Geoffrey Goss

From "Fishing Is A Cinch"

STRATAGEMS

THE HEPBURN—by Jan Westcott—*Ambassador—$3.50.*

ACCORDING to Shakespeare's Lorenzo, "the man that hath no music in himself . . . is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils." If this diagnosis is accepted with the fact that Scotland's national instrument is the bagpipes, it goes far towards explaining Scottish history.

Loyalty to their rulers became most noticeable in the Scots after the Stuarts were safely in exile. For some centuries before that, treasons, stratagems and spoils formed the chief avocation of the Scottish nobles, to the discomfort of their country but to the great advantage of later writers of romantic fiction.

Miss Westcott's hero is Patrick Hepburn, first Earl of Bothwell, who received the title as a reward for his services in the successful rebellion of James IV against his father. The Hepburn, incidentally, was the great-grandfather of the later Earl of Bothwell whose affair with Mary, Queen of Scots, caused a good deal of gossip some years later.

Like his more famous descendant, The Hepburn was a strong man of violent temper and a good soldier, made to order for a cloak-and-sword romance. His wooing of the Lady Jane Gordon proceeds through the novel more like a battle than like the chivalrous affairs that the good Sir Walter Scott was accustomed to stage for his heroes and heroines.

Miss Westcott, in deference to modern taste, has made her ladies and gentlemen much more highly sexed than those of Sir Walter, probably thus making them more true to life. Her history is accurate enough for her purpose, which has been to form a colorful background for a story packed with action and adventure. It should gain her many readers. —*J. L. C.*

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By John Coburn. This book is proving a runaway best seller. A leading critic has said these stories are as rich in humour as those of Stephen Leacock. $3.00.

BLAZE OF NOON

By Jeann Beattie. This novel, whose major theme is Communism versus Democracy, is proving immensely popular. It was on the Toronto Public Libraries "Most-in-demand" list for October, its first full month. $3.50.

AS THE WORLD WAGS ON

By Arthur R. Ford, Editor-in-Chief, *The London Free Press.* These memoirs are of absorbing interest. They cover the last 50 years and give a personal close-up of international events. $4.00.

WHITE WITCH DOCTOR

By Louise A. Stinetorf. The dramatic story of a missionary nurse who goes from Indiana to Africa. She meets pythons, native witch doctors, cannibals, pygmies and shoots hippopotami. $3.75.

THINE ENEMY

By Sir Philip Gibbs. This new novel is first-rate reporting of Germany today, including the Russian sector of Berlin. The author's grasp of world affairs makes it an immensely important book. $3.25.

THE NINTH EARL

By Jeffery Farnol. In this new mystery-romance, the skeleton of the seventh Earl is discovered in the crumbling masonry of Ravenhurst Castle. Like Jeffery Farnol's earlier novels, this will probably be immensely popular with men. $2.50.

THIS IS RUSSIA UNCENSORED

By Edmund Stevens. Pulitzer Prize Winner, 1950. The true, if shocking, story of Mr. Stevens' experiences. He was Moscow correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor* and the *Manchester Guardian.* $3.25.

WE FELL IN LOVE WITH QUEBEC

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PEOPLE

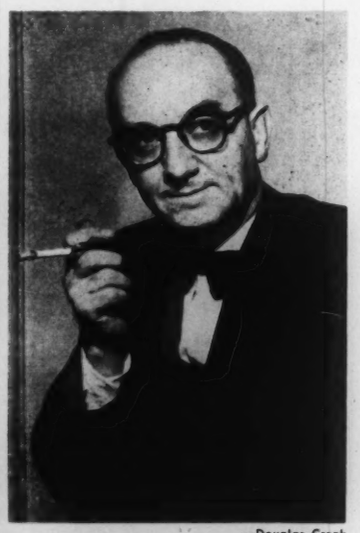
PLACE IN THE SUN

■ In London, Eng., **PC Leader George Drew** told the Canada Club that Canada could feed, clothe and house 100,000,000 people, although he didn't expect the population to hit that figure for many years. "During the past 10 years, our rate of growth on a percentage basis has been greater than that of the United States. If our population continues to increase at the present rate we will have attained the present rate we—and my own belief is that it may well increase at a much more rapid rate—will have attained a population of 40,000,000 within the next 50 years.

■ In Quebec City, **Premier Duplessis** said cooperation between capital and labor was vital in developing the province's natural resources. Private enterprise constituted the guarantee of progress, and there must be no Socialism. "The Province of Quebec is perhaps one of the richest regions in the world; that is why it is necessary to ensure it, through private enterprise, a magnificent development."

■ **Flt.-Lt. "Buzz" Beurling,** Canada's top air ace in World War II, was brought to his last resting place in Haifa, Israel, earlier this month. He is credited with destroying 31 enemy planes, earned the title of "Defender of Malta" during the island's fiercest blitz. Beurling, then 26, and a Jewish friend, Sqdn.-Ldr. Leonard Cohen, were ferrying a plane to the Israel battle zone when it exploded over Rome in 1948. A guard of honor fired three volleys as the two coffins were buried at the foot of Mount Carmel, near the cave of the Prophet Elijah. Modest inscription on Beurling's grave reads: "George Beurling. Fallen in fulfilment of his duty May 20, 1948."

■ "The Atlantic provinces have been the poor cousins of the rest of Canada long enough," said Newfoundland's **Premier Smallwood** at Mount Allison University, Sackville, NB. They must now "stir up and create an undeniable demand for their place in the affairs and business of Canada. There is great leadership and initiative developed in these provinces but it is active not so much here as in the other parts of Canada and the rest of the world."



—Douglas Cronk

SMALLWOOD: *Poor cousins too long*

—CP

SIR ERNEST: *A change of mood.*

THE YOUNG IN HEART

■ In Toronto, over 2,000 people attended the Royal York for the annual Prom Ball run by the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra. Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, lent his presence to help make the evening a success, plucking a guitar during square dances.

■ The Children's Concert in Ottawa on Nov. 25 ushers in the fifth season that **Eugene Kash** has been charming Ottawa schoolchildren into an appreciation of good music. Additional attraction is that after each afternoon performance the youngsters can troop up to the platform, say "hello" to Mr. Kash, question his musicians and investigate the instruments. The other three concerts this season are on Jan. 20, Feb. 17 and Mar. 24.

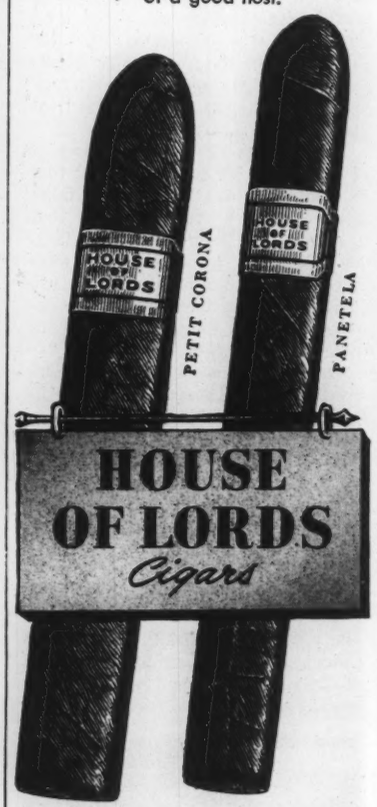
—© Karsh

EUGENE KASH

■ In Toronto, 13-year-old **Ricky Sharp** was crowned World Wheat King at the Royal Winter Fair. This is the first time a junior farmer has won the title in the Fair's 28 years of operation. He grew his prize-winning grain on a 3½-acre plot on his father's farm near Munson, Alberta. Last year he won the junior grain championship and the reserve award in the senior section. Of the $100 cash prize Ricky says: "I guess I'll save the money. I'll need it. I'm going to be a farmer when I grow up, just like Dad."

■ A Vancouver chef, **Albert Mitchell,** 57, learned through a newspaper want ad that he was sole heir to his stepmother who recently died in Australia. But he made no grandiose plans. "It might be a million or it might be nothing," he said. It turned out to be 50 Australian pounds — around $127.50 Canadian. "Oh, well," says Philosopher Mitchell, "It's $127 I didn't count on having. I guess I'll go right on specializing in pancakes."

Business is easier over a fine cigar. At the office, the thoughtful executive keeps a box of House of Lords Cigars handy on the desk. In the home, these fine cigars are always the sign of a good host.



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INTERMISSION

Old School and New School

by J. E. Middleton

CLOTHED in dignity, and a frock coat, Monsieur Aubé was imposing. Careless observers might call him a reporter; he knew himself as a journalist, honorably associated with the Fourth Estate of the Realm. He gave an air to any occasion; from a dance in St. Sauveur, or a stag party of the Ninth Voltigeurs de Québec, to the opening of the Legislature, with a Prince and Princess as guests of honor.

Other reporters lived in Quebec at that time, say, a half-century ago; mostly calculating souls, counting hours to the next pay-day, and watching their blue serge suits getting shinier and shinier. They had no time to be dignified, and no frock coats. Only Monsieur Aubé carried himself worthily, commanding respect even in City Rooms. No one greeted him with "Hi, Michel—" or Pierre, or Alphonse, or whatever his first name might be. No one knew. He was Monsieur Aubé, with crisp, curly grey hair and piercing brown eyes, soaking up news here and there at all hours, and writing with a flourish in *Le Soleil*.

From time to time, for Occasions, bolder spirits from Montreal appeared. Marc Sauvalle, for example, who gave not a hoot for dignity, but in five minutes was your intimate friend. He could stand for an hour in the Chateau bar conversing with old and new friends, taking invisible notes on invisible paper. Then, well past midnight, he would drift into the telegraph office in Lower Town, and file for *La Presse* two solid columns of lively gossip; political, industrial and social.

Resident reporters—with no expense account—hadn't the means to be social, even if they had had the self-confidence. They were cheered by the presence of Marc, or Billy Burgess, or Valinquette, but when these Staff Correspondents were gone, sank back into their normal modesty. All but Monsieur Aubé. He continued to be a Journalist of the Old School, sharply aware of his position in Society.

THEN, of a sudden, Modernity exploded, in the person of John Aloysius O'Grady (which was *not* his name) recently arrived from the Boston *Globe*. He was neither modest nor dignified, but he had a nose for news. In the very first week of his employment he led a detective to a counterfeiter's plant in Limoilou, and helped dig up the engraved plates, hidden in a manure-pile.

He celebrated for a full week. Indeed his whole life was a series of celebrations, but, wet or dry, he could find a story and write it, clearly and vigorously in a sprawling hand of, perhaps, fifteen words to each sheet of copy-paper.

AN EASY assurance was in his voice, his facial expression, his walk. His opinions on all subjects were final. He regarded with pity any one who doubted. If he wanted to see the Premier, the Provincial Treasurer, or the Archbishop he was not to be turned aside by secretaries. He just went in, asked his questions and spoke his critical mind. Not for him the native courtesy of Monsieur Aubé, who waited the great man's convenience. Not for him the manner of the cub, just hanging around on the chance of hearing something.

Once a year at least John Aloysius was penitent. He did his Easter Duty, and let it serve him spiritually for a long, long while. Sunday morning Mass was usually too early, considering his extra long Saturday nights. Doubtless he troubled the clergy. Even his colleagues were irritated, Monsieur Aubé in particular, who asserted roundly that a journalist was not a bull in a china-shop.

But especially John raked the nerves of the great and near-great of Quebec Society. He didn't care what he said, or how he looked. Then in the Parliament Buildings a scheme was cooked-up. Ministers, Deputies and Members combined to buy John Aloysius a complete new outfit; suit, overcoat and hat. They bought him a one-way ticket to Chicago, instructed him to inquire into something-or-other and report on it. One Saturday night, when he had been pouring extra libations, they put him on the train, convinced that they would never see him again.

Months dragged by. Then on a summer day came a Pilgrimage bound to Ste. Anne de Beaupre. Who was in charge of it? Father Corcoran, SJ, of Chicago, aided by a courier and man-of-affairs named John Aloysius O'Grady, now permanently on the water-wagon and no longer in journalism. So he assured Monsieur Aubé, whose brown eyes flashed and whose crisp, grey curls almost crackled with astonishment —and satisfaction!

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SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

BUTTONS

HAVE you ever thought of giving buttons as a wedding gift? It was quite customary in the reign of Louis XIV. But, of course, they were jewel buttons. And the poorer courtiers and citizens contented themselves with false gems.

Wearing jewellery on your gloves isn't a new fashion. Good Queen Bess had a pair of gloves fastened with four dozen gold buttons, each set with a seed pearl . . . and as for ornate dress and coat buttons, why when Henry VIII went to meet his third bride, his costume sparkled with big buttons of diamonds, rubies and oriental pearls.

Buttons have been in use in Europe since the end of the Dark Ages but were not important until the time of the Renaissance. And a modern Union note comes from early France . . . the makers of flat buttons were prohibited by the Guild from making convex buttons and visa versa.

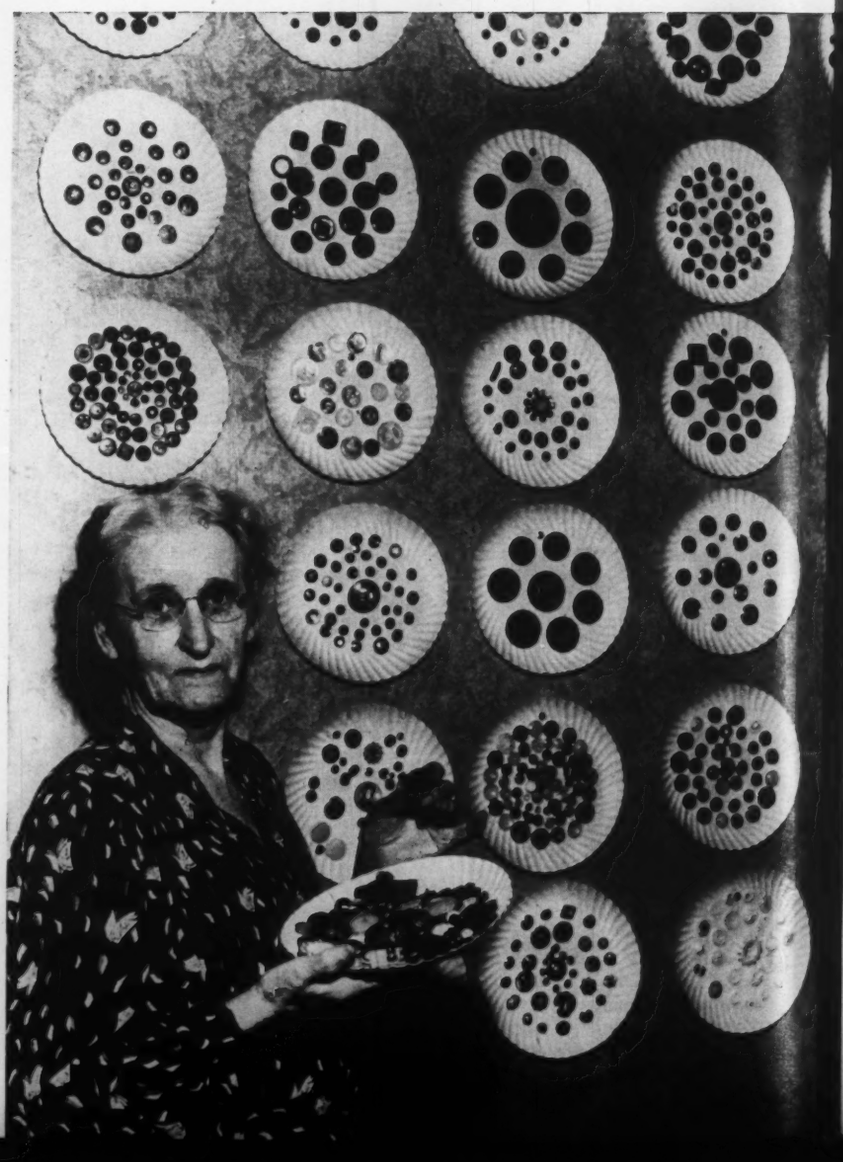
Today, button collecting is the second-ranking hobby in the U.S. Stamps come first. There is even *The National Button Bulletin*, the official magazine of The National Button Society of America.

In her Toronto antique shop Jessie Charon has a collection of butons-for-sale that runs into the thousands. She has discovered that most button collectors, like those who collect match folders, usually collect certain types . . . like story buttons, as Little Red Riding Hood . . . or insect buttons . . . or sporting buttons, as horses' heads . . . or military buttons.

One of the most expensive buttons Jessie Charon sold ($25) was an old painting on parchment with a solid gold front and sterling back, and she recently sold a set of five composite buttons that were over 100 years old and showed a train in five different places . . . in a tunnel, at station, etc.

Buttons can be mounted like pictures. At right Mrs. Margaret Bowen, Clarkson, Ont., shows some of her button collection. Here she made use of paper pie plates on which she sews her buttons. Then the pie plates are attached to the wall as a panel. Top individual button (actual size) is a cameo head on mother-of-pearl, with outline of brilliants.

Buttons can be made of just about anything at all. Early buttons were of bone. Then came metal ones, custom made for the nobility. Later gold and silver buttons were introduced, embellished with gems or miniatures. A patent for pewter buttons was granted in the time of Charles II. But the 18th Century was really the Button Age. Buttons played an important role in the costume . . . and you could have buttons of marcasite, cut steel, porcelain, enamel, inlaid tortoise shell, pastes and semi-precious materials.



What's Wrong with Canadian Women?

by Marian Carruthers

"BARGING *in like that—the idea.*"

I WAS sputtering to my husband about a friend who had dropped in to see me at ten o'clock that morning. "She didn't phone or anything," I said. "I'd just started to wash the slipcovers —the idea of barging in like that."

Then I noticed he had that smug sort of grin on that invariably means, "Caught you out that time, old girl," and I said, "Hum, what's so funny?"

He mumbled, "Well, well, look who's talking like a Canadian. Thought you missed having people drop in. Used to hear a lot of crabbing on that subject."

And it came over me then that I was indeed talking like a Canadian, that after ten years of living in a Canadian city I *expected* friends to phone before they came to see me. And I expected to phone them to find out if they were home and wanted to see me before I went to their homes.

WHEN I first came to Canada I had been living in a mid-West American city. Everybody "visited." Neighbors ran in to talk over a bit of gossip, or borrow a cup of sugar; people dropped in to tea or for the evening. Here, at first, I missed sadly the companionship and the easy informality. I felt I'd never get acquainted, and it did take me a long time to make friends.

I blamed the English reserve, until I went to London and found there an easy cordiality that I had never known even at home.

But now—maybe, too, because I am ten years older—I appreciate the privacy I have and the consideration of my Canadian friends when they phone to see "if you're busy," or to ask me over for tea or bridge. It doesn't mean, as I once thought, that their liking is any less kind or loyal, once given, or that they are any less to be depended on in sickness or trouble than my former more exuberant neighbors. It is just a different way of living, a more formal custom. I've come to like it.

"WEIGHTY *silence is so wearing.*"

I CAN PLAN my day for the work I want to do without fear of being interrupted to talk over what the teacher said to Johnny and what Bill told his boss when the latter suggested he put off his vacation till later in the fall. Yet I still see the people I want to see.

But, it seems to me, there is another side of the coin.

It is that English-Canadian women don't do themselves full justice. Not only have they not yet learned to measure up to their political responsibilities, to have political opinions apart from their husbands', to make a speech in public that is compact and has a punch, but they don't measure up to the responsibility of social entertaining.

Over and over again I've gone to someone's house (and since she invited me, presumably she wanted to give me a good time, either for love or selfish reasons), and found myself inextricably plunked down next to some dame who made no effort at all to talk to me, or to get any conversation out of me, which I assure the world isn't difficult.

MY HOSTESS was no help at all; she neither rescued me from the spot where she had stuck me nor offered any opening for general talk, any clue to the interests of my problematic neighbor. She might at least have said, "Jean is just back from such an interesting trip to Kamchatka—tell the pretty lady about that fascinating Eskimo you met on the sledge."

She didn't.

She fed us tea and cakes, and regarded that as the extent of her duty. It isn't; she owes it to her guests to amuse them, or help them amuse each other.

And the guest owes her contribution too; if she isn't an easy talker, let her think up something, or read up on something, ahead of time and have it ready to pop into the conversation.

I have come to the conclusion that Canadian men don't want their women-folk to be interesting, or enough interested in anything to talk about it. And the women are afraid they won't be appealing if they show signs of independent intelligence. This isn't shyness or reserve—it is plain social laziness. At an evening party, when men are there, they talk, and plenty.

Professional women's hen parties are often a lot of fun, with witty lively talk. So the trouble can't be a racial quality.

But while their men talk, the women sit dumb for hours. They've read books and seen movies, they've been on trips and seen famous people. Then let them say what they think. Heaven forbid that they should all lay down the law like north country Dorothy Thompsons, but they must have some ideas.

In fact, I know they have. And they are good-looking enough so they could get away with being intelligent too; if they weren't too timid to let it be known.

People say American women are spoiled, and it is true they are often too loud in their talk, too eager to be listened to. But can't we have a happy medium? Weighty silence is so wearing. It drives me to drinking more tea than is good for me, or used to.

WHICH brings me to another gripe.

It's on the subject of tea. I like tea. In fact, I love tea. But what I like is *tea*—tea by itself or with a faint dash of lemon. I just can't beam with gratitude when urged to have a second cup of the horrible mixture that shocked me at my first Canadian tea-party, the muddy brown liquid sloshed with milk, bitter and lukewarm. Maybe it's nourishing, but to me it tastes like medicine.

Nobody ever asks me how I like my tea. It's handed to me just like that.

I doubt if this blight is wholly of English derivation, though I do remember well the lady in a Sussex railway station saying in horrified tones, "But you can't drink it without milk, modom!"

I think in Canada the custom must be the product of life in the North Country, designed to send the explorer valiantly out into the Arctic cold with a stomach thoroughly tanned and resistant to any diet.

But after all, nobody forces me to drink tea. I have now hit on a happy solution to my dilemma. I am learning to bear pitying looks when I say, "I do so hate to give it up, but my doctor has forbidden me to drink tea. High blood pressure you know."

If only the good man never finds out what I'm crediting to him.

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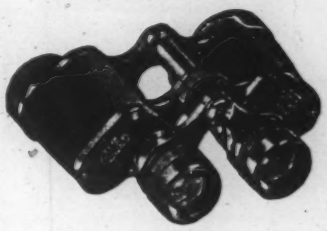

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OUT OF STORAGE

EVERY YEAR, when the Fall Weather arrives and the air becomes brisk and Nature begins to have tangs, one of the most delightful pastimes is to get your Fur Coats out of storage. Because I always feel it is just like meeting a Girl's Best Friends once again, to spread them around the room, and look them over, and decide to get some new ones—*Lorelei Lee, creation of Anita Loos ("Gentlemen Prefer Blondes") in* The New York Times.

■ "Love at first sight is often cured by a second look." — *Judge M. S. Watson of the Winnipeg Family Court.*

■ Too hard — too sensitive — they holler uncle when the chips are down —too eager-beaverish. Those are the reactions of men in business to women in business, according to Betty Styran of Montreal.

"When the chips are down, the woman invariably hollers uncle and asks a man to pitch in and help." . . . Too eager-beaverish. If they are hired as secretaries, they want to be something else—something bigger and better. They're never satisfied to do the job for which they were hired." —*CP*

■ Florence Nightingale in trousers is the vision of Dr. L. O. Bradley, new executive secretary of the Canadian Hospital Council . . .

"The problem," he said, "is that nursing is too good a marriage bureau. The average nurse works about three years after she becomes a registered nurse. For this three years she puts in three years training. So the whole process becomes very expensive. Male nurses who might make a life work of the job would be more economical, even though we would have to pay them more, and they would develop into more experienced nurses as the years went by."— *The Telegram, Toronto.*

■ Take the case of William, Robert, James, John and George. Up to this year there were more men and boys carrying those labels than any others.

Tradition counts for nothing in the naming of girls. This year the top 10 of the popularity list includes such shiny handles as Linda, Susan, Sandra, Cheryl and Bonnie. None of these was in the first 50 in 1920.

Elizabeth is the only girl's name in the first 10 in each of 1869, 1899, 1920 and 1950. Margaret made it three times. Ann, or Anne or Annie made it twice, as did Helen. Hannah and Emma were up there in 1869, but apparently had no staying power. . . Gary, Larry and Barry are three rising names in the boys' field. Harry, on the other hand, is on the way down.— *George Bain in* The Globe & Mail, *Toronto.*

■ A mass-measurement survey is under way to determine whether British women really have put on weight during 11 years of austerity.

One in every 100 women from Land's End to John O' Groat's will be measured for Britain's first "figure chart" since prewar days.—*CP*

■ A women's auxiliary to the sea cadets is to be formed. Girls 14 to 18 are eligible and will wear special uniforms and receive training similar to that given sea cadets. They will be known as Wrenettes.—*Navy League of Canada announcement.*

—Unations

UN REPRESENTATIVES

THREE WOMEN of three nations talk informally before a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly's Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural). They are, l. to r.: Mrs. Barbara Castle, United Kingdom; Mrs. Bodil Begtrup, Denmark, and Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair, Canada. Mrs. Sinclair, OBE, LLD, was wartime head of the WRCNS, is now executive assistant in Ottawa to the Deputy Minister of National Welfare, Dr. George F. Davidson.

She won't take it off!

SPORTMASTER
STYLED BY
Lou Ritchie

COCKTAIL DIP, *delicious and zesty to taste . . . and it's made of Junior's diced meat! A Victorian glass cake plate, inverted, holds both dip and crackers.*

Concerning Food:

Taste-Teasers: Party Fare

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

IF YOU'RE on your own to produce and hostess a cocktail party there's no sense in trying to out-chef the master chefs with elaborate canapés, French fried tidbits, and all that goes with hotel service. A good start is an assortment of crackers, potato flakes and melba toast. Branch out from there—scan the specialty items available—there are many fascinating ones; compute what you can afford and plan to make some un-complicated appetizers of your own.

A dunk, or dip, is the simplest and easiest form of appetizer to make and serve. It also puts the guests to work. Here's the dip pictured above—sounds unusual but tastes elegant and has eye appeal.

Cocktail Dip

1-5 oz. can diced meat for juniors
¼ cup heavy cream, whipped
¼ cup chopped pimiento olives
1 tsp. worcestershire sauce
Salt to taste

Remove meat from can and drain. Whip cream. Combine all ingredients and chill. Yield: 1 cup. Nicest with potato chips.

Cheese-Ham Dip

1-5 oz. jar sharp cheese spread
2 tbsp. top milk or cream
2 tbsp. horseradish
1-3 oz. can deviled ham

Thin cheese with milk. Combine with remaining ingredients, mixing thoroughly.

For a tray of ready-made appetizers here are some quick ones which don't require too much effort or investment.

Bologna Cheese Triangles

This is a three-decker arrangement sandwich-style. Use three slices of bologna and spread with horseradish-mustard sauce. Alternate these slices with sliced yellow processed cheese (the sliced cheese for sandwiches can be used). To trim—stack cut with 3" round cookie cutter (or a tea cup measuring 3" can be used to mark the round). Save the trimmings for macaroni and cheese or sandwich filling. Stick ten colored picks equally distant through bologna stack to hold pieces together. Cut pie-shaped pieces with one pick per wedge.

Sausage Balls

Liver sausage
Stuffed olives
Parsley

Mash some liver sausage (braunschweiger). Chop or cut up parsley and put in a shallow dish. Place a pat of liver sausage in palm of hand and add a stuffed olive. Wrap and roll sausage around olive and then roll in parsley. This prevents sausage from drying out, adds color and flavor.

Cervelat Chips

Ask butcher to slice a cervelat roll very thin. Place slices on broiler rack and broil quickly. Turn and brown lightly. Serve cold. Very quick, crisp and zippy. One roll will yield about 200 slices.

For that extra special hot item for the party try—

Anchovy Puffs

These can be made and ready to pop into the oven when needed.

½ cup butter or margarine
1-3 oz. pkg. cream cheese
1 cup sifted pastry flour
Anchovy or fish paste

Combine butter and cheese. Mix with flour and chill thoroughly. Roll very thin and cut with 2" cookie cutter. Spread rounds with anchovy paste. Fold over, place on ungreased cookie sheet and bake in 400°F oven 10 minutes. Serve hot. Makes about 4 dozen. Remember these when planning the Christmas dinner.

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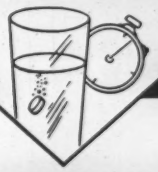

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GUELPH'S FIRST LADY

SOMETHING NEW and pretty has been added to the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, Ont. **Dr. Florence Perry** is the first full-time woman to be on the College's staff. She'll teach histology, embryology and genetics. The Veterinary College won her away from the University of Ottawa where she was on the medical school staff. Dr. Florence is a native of Halifax and graduated from Dalhousie University — with both Bachelor and Master of Science degrees. Three years of zoology at the University of Toronto gave her a PhD. Off to Ottawa she went with the laboratory of hygiene, Department of National Health and Welfare; and then over to the Ottawa University.

—OAC, Guelph
FLORENCE PERRY

■ Prince Albert, Sask., decided they'd like a woman alderman. In fact they thought it such a good idea that **Marion Sherman** topped the polls in the recent civic election.

■ In Vancouver, **Mrs. J. M. Rockingham,** wife of Brig. "Rocky" Rockingham, is heading a drive for $2,500 and "in a hurry." It's for money to send gifts to Canadian soldiers in Korea and the first project of the Women's Auxiliary to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

■ It took them 32 years but the Royal Astronomical Society, Montreal Centre, finally got around to electing their first woman president at their 32nd annual meeting. She's **Mrs. L. K. Williamson.**

■ Contralto **Gladys Kriese** of Winnipeg won for herself the $150 top award in the Winnipeg Women's Musical Club scholarship competition. It's a second win for Gladys. She was winner of the 1950 Rose Bowl at Manitoba's music festival.

■ The honor of being the first Life Member of the Henry Fielding Foundation has been conferred on **Mrs. Kenneth Carter,** executive member of the Toronto Branch, Canadian Red Cross. The Foundation (headquarters in New York) was formed in 1920 to promote international study and understanding. The award was made to Mrs. Carter for an essay she wrote on "Mid-Twentieth Century's Challenge to Individual Responsibility." Also, Mrs. Carter will have the honor of choosing from a group of University candidates in various countries the student who will receive, in her name, the Fund's $4,000 scholarship for postgraduate study.

■ For two seasons Torontonian **Charmion King** toured Canada in "The Drunkard" and then in "There Goes Yesterday." This Fall she's trying her first radio and snaffled off the feminine lead in the Ford Theatre's "The Small Back Room." This was followed by a small part on Stage 51's "The Plague." Said Charm: "I got killed in the first three minutes."

FILMS

THE CHARACTER ACTORS INDUSTRY'S BACKBONE

HOLLYWOOD'S middle-aged and aging character actors are the real backbone of the industry—men like Edmund Gwenn, Charles Coburn, Gene Lockhart, and the late great Walter Huston. They know every trick in the trade and are versatile enough to abandon all the old tricks when necessary and invent new ones as they go along. They never fail in their respect for their craft, even when they have no reason to respect their material. Give them a bad script and they will set about redeeming the dull stretches through sheer virtuosity. Give them a reasonably good one and they will turn it into a delight.

"Mister 880" is a good script to begin with, and is exactly suited to the odd and genial talent of Edmund Gwenn. The film is based on the authentic story of Old 880, the fabulous counterfeiter whose activities were described in *The New Yorker*.

Old 880's genius lay in his moderation. He printed nothing but one-dollar bills, and being both crafty and quixotic, never victimized the same shopkeeper twice. His utter unprofessionalism—his one-dollar bills were scandalously inept—seems to have been enough in itself to baffle the talents of the Secret Service for a decade. He was in fact the oddest old party that ever set out to circulate the queer, and his natural interpreter is Actor Gwenn.

Script-writer Robert Riskin has given the story a further push in Mr. Gwenn's direction by adding a pair of romantic lovers (Dorothy McGuire and Burt Lancaster) whom Old 880 alternately victimizes and charms. Miss McGuire here is a French translator for the United Nations and Burt Lancaster a T-man, in professional pursuit of Old 880 and romantic pursuit of Miss McGuire.

Under the influence of the script, or possibly of Mr. Gwenn, Actress McGuire sheds a little of her screen manner, while Burt Lancaster adds perceptibly to his. It works out as an improvement all round. "Mister 880" is Edmund Gwenn's picture, however. He doesn't overshadow the young people any more than he can help, but he could, if necessary have carried the whole film single-handed.

"Summer Stock" is as good as Gene Kelley and Judy Garland can make it. Between them they have succeeded in making it a good deal better than it deserves.

The plot of "Summer Stock" has been serving Judy ever since she first teamed up with Mickey Rooney in screen musicals. Though she could probably walk through the story in her sleep without missing a turn, she still attacks it with all her old wideawake spryness and impetuosity. She's a farmerette here, whose stage-struck younger sister (Gloria de Haven) invites a youthful theatrical group to rehearse in the family barn.

It need hardly be added that Judy herself eventually gets involved in the experiment, that props and scenery and costumes turn up from nowhere, that the barn enlarges to include several acres, and that the visiting agents from Broadway on opening night are struck with stupefaction.

The duo dancing of Judy and Gene Kelley is as spirited as ever and in addition dancer Kelley contributes an ingenious routine involving a newspaper and a creaking board. It's fortunate for "Summer Stock" that both its stars have been well trained in the dauntless Hollywood tradition that a thing that isn't worth doing is worth doing as well as possible.

"LET'S DANCE," another musical, stars Fred Astaire with Betty Hutton. Any fear that the rather frail Astaire mightn't stand up to the cannonading Miss Hutton proved groundless. Actually it is Betty Hutton who seems oddly subdued here. Fred Astaire is exactly himself, as always.

The wisdom of toning down the Hutton screen style is open to question. The early Betty Hutton, who just stopped short of knocking herself out in delivering a song, was a phenomenon, though a disquieting one. The new Betty is just a friendly energetic blonde, with a rather rudimentary acting talent and sufficient dancing agility to get by, at least wtih any partner except Fred Astaire.

"Let's Dance" calls for considerable acting of a simple sort, and is pretty dull. However, there is still Fred Astaire, and among his new numbers you will find a fascinating little routine which involves lighting on the edge of a chair and wheeling it over backwards without upsetting anything except the chair. It sounds simple, but actually it is a miracle of balance and flight. —*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—20th Century-Fox

"MISTER 880": *Another notable triumph for veteran actor Edmund Gwenn.*

THEATRE

COMPLEMENTARY LUNTS

THERE'S no one like the Lunts. Everyone says so over and over again. And each time you see them you are struck afresh by the discovery of this great truth.

Last week at Toronto's Royal Alexandra theatre full houses attended each of their performances in "I Know My Love."

They haven't been in Canada for ten years, when they played Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night." We were fortunate enough to see them between times in New York in "O, Mistress Mine." (We paid over $2.00 to stand at the rear of the sold-out theatre just to hear them being sophisticated and diverting.)

Currently they are aging beautifully from early marriage to golden wedding. In this S. N. Behrman adaptation, "I Know My Love," the Lunts have not a vehicle as amusing as their first-starred-together hit, "The Guardsman." But it will do until a better one comes along. At least it serves the Lunts much, much better than did Kit Cornell's lamented "That Lady."

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne are so evenly matched that any playwright writing for them must be careful not to let them steal the audience's attention away from the other. A flap of Lunt's expressive hands can convey all the frustration of a middle-aged man found out, by his wife, in an incipient love affair. A loving pat on the shoulder can tell the audience all of Fontanne the wife's understanding of a wayward husband.—*M.N.*

W. T. A. BELL

W. T. A. Bell has been appointed manager of Imperial Oil's Ontario marketing division, succeeding J. G. Dunlop who is retiring after 46 years of service with the company. Mr. Bell joined Imperial in 1933 and has been manager of Quebec marketing division since 1942. *

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Beauty:

GOLDEN CHIGNONS

FROM Paris, via London and New York, comes Jean Camille Bertrand, one of Elizabeth Arden's most talented hairdressers. A young man who fought in the last war, he finds it easier to express his ideas with comb and cutting implements rather than English.

The coming trend in coiffures? Longer and ultra-feminine, says Bertrand. Hair will be about four inches at back, three at sides . . . but both length and style must be governed by what is becoming to the face. In coiffures demonstrated by Bertrand, hair is smooth and flat to the crown . . . almost like a Juliet cap . . . breaking into soft frame of curls at sides and neck.

For those who are going through the unattractive "growing-out" stage, he suggests *un postiche*, a hair-piece. Says they're wearing gold, silver or colored chignons over there in Paris.

■ A hosiery shade . . . described as "burnished, spicy" . . . has been named "Command Performance," after Helena Rubinstein's fragrance of the same name. The nylons by Mercury come in a gift-packaged acetate tube containing two pairs, plus a scarlet satin sachet scented with you-know-what.

■ Recent development in home permanent waves is designed for end curls —instead of the more complete all-over curl. A full home permanent kit provides for about five dozen curls, they tell us. The new Rayve arrival supplies just enough curlers and so forth for shorter hair styles, to touch up coiffures, and for children's hair.

■ And still another improvement in the home permanent. Something new —they call it a "neutralizer booster," has been added to the Richard Hudnut home permanent wave. It is designed to put more "spring" into the wave, so that it looks and behaves just like naturally curly hair.

■ Rain-misted days in England have a brighter, more cheerful look now that that country's designers are making rainwear in many colors. Umbrellas, too, are becoming ornamental as well as essential. Illustrated, an umbrella carried in a sheath attached to a belt. It is worn with a Digby Morton creation of taupe jersey.

—International

SHEATH UMBRELLA

Brain-Teaser:

A Play on Words

by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 16. An intoxicating play, no doubt. (3,8,5)
9. See 3.
10. I incline, by the sound of it, to follow my sister on the stage. (6)
11. Hide-out for Lady Teazle. (6)
13. Performing at the exhibition is rigorous. (8)
14. Lear's left the rehearsal to give her a showing. (4)
15. Unwanted only when it's on the market, it seems. (4)
16. See 1.
19. Lower a seaman on to a rough sea. (5)
21 and 23. But it wasn't the Scottish Queen who got up by 20 (4,4)
26. If it's emblematic of Ontario, I'll take rum with it! (8)
28. But Eddie didn't get his start singing in synagogues. (6)
29. John Worthing to Gwendolen Fairfax. (6)
30. Not a neat way to make notes. (8)
32. If a lawyer, you'll be barred from here in Ontario. (7,4)

DOWN

2. The hunchback's creator had nothing on this. (3)
3 and 9. Schnozzle de Rostand. (6, 2, 8)
4. In France, Jean appears to have helped concoct Eau de Cologne. (7)
5. See 22.
6. The land appears to be already rented. (5)
7. By which Perseus made Andromeda secure in another way. (6)
8. Elizabeth gave it up for Darcy. (6)
12. Mrs. Stowe's little girl goes to a province to see an actor. (5)
17. Worn part of stage. (5)
18. Bulb, strangely thin at the bottom. (8)
20. The playwright starts something to supply Is at the 16. (6)
22 and 5. Shaw's answer to a maiden's prayer? (4, 3, 3, 3)
24. Not a feature of the 11. (6)
25. Did he rope in Mrs. Tanqueray? (6)
27. Where the green fees are on the cuff? (5)
31. The stylist sits out "The Bluebird" for the sake of the family name. (7

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

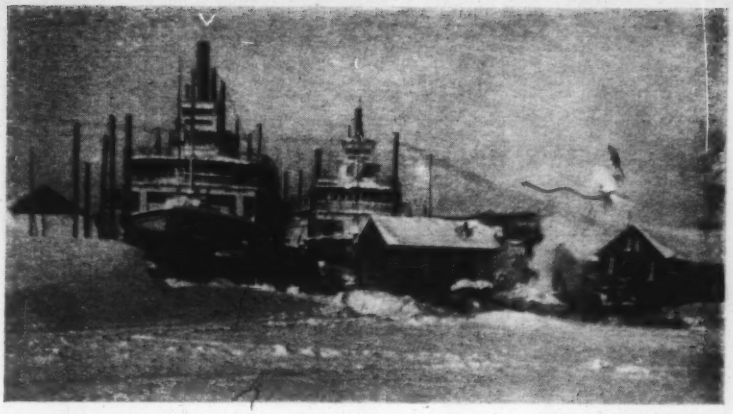
1. Eye-cup
4. Repeated
10. Axle-trees
11. Tails
12. Ingress
13. Marconi
14. Guess
16. Orb
18. Ariel
19. Huron
21. Tic
22. Earth
24. Inuring
26. Symptom
28. Bidle
29. Orangeade
30. Exposing
31. Accent

DOWN

1. Evading the issue
2. Eclogue
3. Untie
5. Epsom
6. Extirpate
7. Tripoli
8. Dashiell Hammett
9. Rex Stout
15. Sentinels
17. Back seat
20. Round-up
23. Retrace
25. Groan
27. Magic

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front



—Michael Young

SHIPS SNOWED IN . . . *Waiting out winter on the blocks in Whitehorse.*

They Just Scratched The Surface

"Worked Out" Silver-Lead-Zinc Deposits Hold New Mining Future for Yukon

by L. J. Rogers

ONE OF THE most important Canadian mining discoveries of recent years was made over a desk in San Francisco one day in 1946. A group of alert Canadian minemakers had discovered that a major U.S. mining company was willing to sell certain base metal properties in the Yukon. The price was reasonable.

The properties were located in the remote Mayo district of the central Yukon, some 500 miles north of Whitehorse by river. This was where Klondike prospectors had found rich silver-lead veins 40 years earlier. The American company, Treadwell Yukon, had mined these properties since 1921, and with other smaller operators, had taken out more than $25 million in ore and concentrates up till 1941, when all operations shut down.

By 1945, its management was convinced that the region was mined out and of value only as a salvage operation. The Canadians thought differently. A deal was made, by which Treadwell Yukon turned over the Mayo properties for a relatively small cash payment, plus a share interest in a new company, United Keno Hill Mines, which was given the job of reviving the abandoned mines.

Today, the Mayo base metal camp is regarded by top authorities as one of the richest mining camps in North America, and almost certain to become, within a few years, a source of new wealth rivalling other great Canadian base metal regions like Trail, Noranda, and Flin Flon.

The enterprise and ingenuity of the Canadians directing the companies now working the region have created a great new national resource out of something which some of the best U.S. mining brains had deemed almost valueless in 1946.

Handicaps

From the start of production in April, 1947, until last month, United Keno operated under the same transport and power handicaps as its predecessors. All freight had to be moved 500 miles on the Stewart and Yukon rivers to and from Whitehorse, then 1,500 miles further by narrow-gauge railway and ocean steamship from Vancouver. From Vancouver, ore and concentrates had to be shipped another 500 miles by rail to the smelter at Trail. Only power source was diesel engines using fuel that cost almost 40 cents a gallon at the mine.

—G. A. McIntyre, Mayo

ORE PILES UP: *Ore ($1.7 million worth) waiting for navigation to open.*

Under these handicaps, added to which was a fire which halted production for five months in 1949, gross output from April, 1947 to the end of this year will total approximately $10.5 million, and net profits will approximate $3 million. In 1950 alone, gross production will total $6.5 million, while ore reserves, which, by Dec. 31, 1949 totalled 253,000 tons with a current value of $17 million, are now well above that figure.

Even after allowing for the help United Keno has received from high base metal prices (about one-fifth of gross output, for example, comes from zinc, which was not valuable enough for previous operators to ship out) the company's accomplishment with a "worked-out property" has been remarkable. But compared to the shape of future developments, what's already been accomplished is only a preliminary chapter in the Mayo story.

Up till this fall a top limit on production had been imposed by the fact that river transport facilities could handle no more than 12,000 tons of outgoing and incoming freight in any one season. This transport bottleneck also raised costs by forcing operators to tie up huge sums in stockpiles of ore and inventories of supplies during the long eight-month period of isolation when navigation was closed.

New Era

On October 5, 1950, the new era for Mayo began officially. The Federal Department of Mines and Resources announced completion of a $5.5 million 247-mile highway connecting Mayo with the Alaska Highway near Whitehorse. This will not bring any direct reduction in transport costs: the cost of shipping by truck some 300 miles from the mines at Keno and Galena Hills to Whitehorse will not be any less than the cost of trucking to Mayo Landing, plus shipment by water to Whitehorse. But the new road will enable production to be expanded without limit; it will cut costs by permitting year-round flow of freight and eliminating the need for stockpiles and inventories.

Another Ottawa announcement this fall, stating that work will begin before the year-end on a $3 million hydro power project on the Mayo river, is just as important to the companies in the field. This will cut several hundred thousand dollars from the mining and milling costs each year. The hydro development, at Mayo canyon some 30 miles from the present centre of mining activity, will produce 3,000 horsepower to begin; it will be capable of expansion up to 8,000 hp when needed.

With the limitations on transport and power being lifted, United Keno officials predict that 1951 production will be up 40 per cent over this year's record output, at $9.2 million, as mill rate is increased from the present 240 to 350 tons daily. This won't be the final target, either—since the ultimate objective to be sought at the present mill when hydro power is available in 1952, is a rate of 600 tons daily. Crusher capacity for this rate has already been installed. Thus if metal prices hold, and grade of millfeed can be maintained (at present about $80 a ton), United Keno production in 1952 could easily reach $15 million.

Hector and Friends

But the expansion—from $2 million in 1948 to $15 million in 1952—is only part of the story. So far, this one company has drawn almost all its millfeed from one ore occurrence, the Hector vein. On the 26 square mile claim which the company has built up around its original purchase, 18 important vein showings have been outlined along a favorable zone 12 miles in length. Five veins in the Galena Hill section near the Hector mine are now being opened up by tunnels, and ore from these will help meet the expanding needs of the present mill.

Plans for another mill, of 250-ton capacity, to serve veins around Keno Hill, at the other end of the property, are now being worked out. Prospects for major production here seem just as good, at this stage, as in the Galena Hill end. One vein, on the Keno claim, has a surface showing averaging $164 a ton across 11 feet for an exposed length of 450 feet. Another vein being developed on the Reserve Claim, has shown high values in silver, ranging over $200 a ton.

While United Keno's 323 claims cover the greater proportion of the known showings, the tremendous extent of favorable ground around both Galena and Keno Hill has enabled a number of other companies to obtain well-located claims. Mackeno Mines, holding 900 acres near the Hector mine, are now developing what is believed to be an extension of this big vein, and expect to ship high-grade ore soon. Milling plans are expected to be completed by spring. A similar program is under way at the Bellekeno Mines property in the Keno Hill area, and another independent, Ankeno Mines, has twelve claims here

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

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By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 3rd November, 1950.

He Never Said "Die"

From Rags to Riches the Hard Way And He Hasn't Stopped Yet

by Bill Forbes

ONE DAY last spring a short, burly man stepped from a plane at what passes for an airport in Val d'Or, Quebec. He was met by Mayor Oza Tetrault of Val d'Or and Mayor Edward Viney of Bourlamaque, sundry prospectors and mining engineers who welcomed him with open arms. J. E. "Ernie" Ayrhart, mayor of Campbellford, Ont., was "back in Quebec."

A prospector and promoter, Ayrhart is also unofficial mayor of Quebec's golden north, and his return heralds activity in a goldfield—Chibougamau this time. His appearance

—Globe and Mail

J. E. AYRHART

belies this status; he seems mild-mannered and easy-going, but he is a dynamo of unsuppressed energy and can be rugged when the need arises. He has had to be, to build a backlog of wealth from modest beginnings by dint of brawn and brain.

Ernie Ayrhart was born 51 years ago in Stirling, Ont., son of a teamster. His grandfather was the school caretaker at nearby Campbellford. Money was scarce at home and young Ernie ran newspaper routes, helped on farms, in carpentry shops and a weaving mill to bolster the family exchequer.

He was 15 when World War I broke out, but he lied his way into uniform and saw 37 months' action until a bullet invalided him home. He was given a small pension. Now a kid of nearly 19, he had no desire to return to doing chores for a living. He took his matriculation, and graduated as a consulting optician and optometrist. He never practised his profession, for neither family nor friends could help him raise the money to start in business. He left Campbellford an embittered man—not yet 20.

Disillusioned, he took a boyish oath —swore he'd be a success, amass wealth and come back to do something for the town that seemed so unfeeling. This revenge-in-reverse sentiment is typical of Ayrhart, who offsets a sharp business eye with a desire to do good.

But by 1932, he was still broke—in Amos, Que. He went to work in the big Siscoe mine near the Val d'Or townsite, buying his miner's helmet, overalls and rubber boots on credit. He and his wife lived in a 7 x 7 tent through that winter, warmed by blankets collected for them by fellow-miners. He studied geology, gossiped with old-timers, asked unceasing questions.

As his knowledge grew, he staked claims, sped to Montreal to raise money on them, went broke again. A glutton for punishment, he returned to Amos. The next few years were spent commuting from the north to Toronto, trying to raise funds for claims, and going broke. In 1938 he tried his luck at Yellowknife and made a nice find on Gordon Lake.

In Toronto he formed a $35,000 syndicate—Ernona Gordon Lake—but in the second week of his fund-raising efforts, World War II broke out and Ernie was broke again. A trifle punchdrunk, he returned to Campbellford and joined the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment as sergeant instructor, neglecting to tell the examining board he was in receipt of a pension as a Category E dischargee from World War I.

North Again

On re-examination, he was discharged and headed north again to work in Noranda mines as a mucker, at 42 cents an hour. On a hint from a Quebec Department of Mines lecturer, he teamed with prospector Eddie Alford and headed for a neglected area north of the transcontinental CNR.

They canoed out at nine a.m., and by two that afternoon had made a sensational gold strike. Within 48 hours the partners had sold their claims for $53,000 and stock in the companies which later developed them. In Duverney the partners parlayed their $53,000 on an area covering half a township, on one deal clearing $250,000 profit—all capital gains. In a short, happy time, Ernie had $2 million.

He stuck out retirement in Vancouver for four weeks, then headed back to Campbellford to keep his boyhood vow.

Ernie opened a hardware store, a 47-acre summer resort, a planing mill, a lumber and building supply company and a cement block factory. His leadership brought other industries to the town.

But Ernie's heart was in the north, and as fast as businesses were successful, he sold them. Today his interests consist of Campbellford Concrete Products Ltd., controlling interest in Quinte Concrete Products at Belleville, half-interest in a pheasant farm on a Lake Ontario island—and gold! Perhaps the press will be repeating of his Chibougamau exploits the heading an AP editor gave his Campbellford story a couple of years ago—"Town Makes Good Through Local Boy."

BUSINESS ANGLE

Back to a War Economy?

BUSINESSMEN and investors, trying to see the future in the crystal ball, want first of all an answer to this big question: is the UN at war with Communist China? If the answer is yes, then we Canadians will surely find that we are at war too, as the closest supporter of the UN's chief prop, the United States. If it's really war with Communist China, it follows that military requirements are likely to be much greater than for the war against the North Koreans—so much greater, perhaps, that nothing less than an all-out war effort will suffice.

An all-out war effort would involve, almost from the minute it was decided upon, a much greater degree of governmental interference with peace production than we have yet experienced, for the reason that serious shortages already exist in supplies of materials and labor. How far would such interference go? We can be sure that sharp cut-backs would have to be imposed on non-essential (non-essential for war) consumption of steel and other metals and scarce materials.

To reduce the inflationary pressure on prices, the Government would reduce the civilian demand for goods by every means possible, by extending credit restrictions, increasing income taxes to curtail purchasing power and the sales tax on certain goods to make them unattractive, and perhaps by re-establishing compulsory savings. Even so, the Government would probably find it necessary to control prices and wages and it might even control labor (i.e., through a universal conscription plan, allocate labor to nationally-useful tasks and prohibit the changing of jobs without permission).

How Big a Program?

How big would Canada's defence program be? External Affairs Minister L. B. Pearson says this country will probably spend about $1 billion for military purposes in 1951, that the United States will spend from 20 to 40 times that amount and other nations sums comparable to their size. But no one knows, of course, whether such expenditures will be sufficient or how long they might have to continue.

While there is always the possibility that pressures may lessen as the result of a change of attitude by world Communism, the present prospect, even at the best, is that the West will have to devote a sizeable part of its productive effort and manpower to purposes of defence, for an indefinite time to come, perhaps several years. This need not mean anything like economic disaster in the case of countries as richly productive as Canada and the United States. But it does mean a lessening of economic progress, a recurrence of serious shortages of materials and perhaps of labor, increases in the national debt and taxes, continued pressure on the price level. However, in facing a new world crisis Canadians in particular have reason for pride and satisfaction in their enormously increased capacity, as compared with 1940.

The central fact for businessmen and investors to keep in mind is that Canada is already in process of changing over from a peace to a war economy. Some businessmen may be thinking: "The prospect is that we're going to keep busy anyway; maybe we'll be busier than ever. Does it matter much if it's a defence boom instead of a civilian goods boom?"

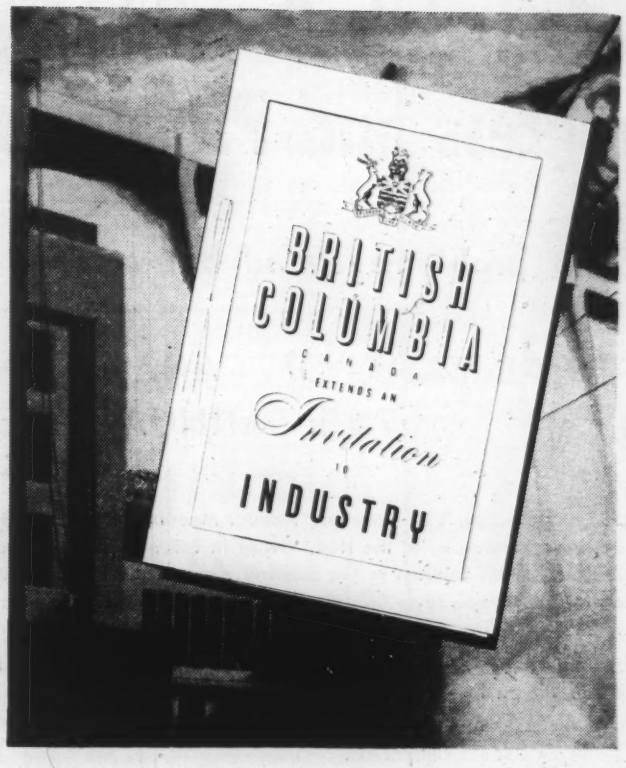
Plenty of Difference

The answer is that it may make a lot of difference. They may find themselves operating under price, materials, labor and profits limitations that will contrast strongly with the free and happy and often very profitable conditions of the last few years. Also that the existence of an assured and largely non-competitive market will make for slackness and inefficiency, and for the development of more of the economic distortions created by the last war.

A highly constructive development is the recent signing of the U.S.-Canadian Defence Pooling Agreement (a revival in an improved form of the Roosevelt-King Hyde Park Agreement of the last war) providing for the integration of the resources and skills of the two countries for their common defence against aggression. The agreement aims to remove impediments to the free flow of arms and equipment between them, to bring about the largest possible production of goods for their common defence, to coordinate controls over the distribution of scarce raw materials and supplies, to exchange technical knowledge and productive skills and to consult each other about proposed controls and about financial or foreign exchange problems.

—John Steele

by P. M. Richards



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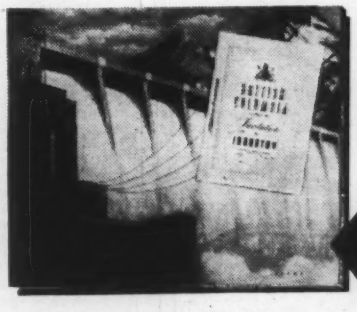

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Difficult problems ahead but courage is key note for 1951

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA EXECUTIVES ADDRESS 76th ANNUAL MEETING

Toronto, November 22:—The 76th Annual Meeting of Imperial Bank of Canada was held today at the Head Office in Toronto. Mr. I. K. Johnston, President, in his address to the meeting stressed the fact that while prospects for the prosperity of Canada are very great, courage to face the requirements of the future is needed.

Mr. Johnston, commenting on the many new and significant developments during the past year said in part:

The twelve months which have passed since our last meeting have witnessed some marked shifts and significant new developments. They have also been remarkable for the continuation of the high levels of employment and business activity which have characterized the whole period since 1945.

The value of our gross national production, which is calculated to have been somewhat over $16 billion in 1949, is likely to exceed $17 billion in 1950. This is estimated to represent an output of goods and services 75 percent above that of 1939. Our total working force has increased by about 75,000 in the year, and of the 5,300,000 persons employable, less than 2 percent were without jobs at the date of the last survey in August.

It is, of course, well recognized that much of the increase in the value of our production in recent years has been the result of the increase of prices rather than of the quantity of goods and services produced. Nevertheless it is somewhat startling to find, on the basis of new calculations of national production in "constant dollars" which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently published, that our output of goods and services per person in the working force has increased little if at all in the four years from 1946 to 1949. The increase in the output per hour which has undoubtedly taken place seems to have been largely offset by the reduction in the weekly hours of work in non-agricultural industries. This of course is an average condition. Many workers have both shorter hours and more goods and services. Our farmers generally have not increased their leisure. Many other workers have found their standard of living seriously pressed down by rising costs.

Though employment and incomes have been maintained at high levels, there have been important variations posing serious problems. The long predicted United States recession of 1949 proved short in duration and had comparatively little effect on Canadian business beyond some decline in our exports. Yet in the early months of this year there was serious concern over rapidly mounting unemployment. The Bureau of Statistics survey reported 312,000 unemployed on March 4th. The Employment Service showed over 400,000 applicants for jobs in the late Spring and in the first five months of the year more than $62 million was paid out in unemployment insurance benefits. To many, this looked like the onset of a serious slackening in post-war prosperity. In small part, this condition was a delayed result of the United States recession. In part, it reflected some further loss of sterling export markets. In much larger part, however, it was the result of unusual weather conditions which cut down lumber and pulpwood production both in British Columbia and the East. These have always been our chief expanding source of employment in the Winter months.

Though unemployment was more severe than in any year since the war it proved to be seasonal and of short duration. The United States economy turned with remarkable speed from contraction to expansion. Canadian exports mounted rapidly, construction plans went to even higher levels than for the previous year and manufacturing operations turned sharply upward. In March we were alarmed at the volume of unemployment. By the end of May, we were becoming seriously concerned over the swift rise in prices as demand outran supplies. Food and raw material prices had begun to increase early in the year but by the end of May they were bounding up at an alarming rate and the rising cost of living was beginning to pinch.

THE CHALLENGE OF KOREA

It was at this juncture that the unexpected outbreak of hostilities in Korea occurred. The response of the United States and of the United Nations to this challenge was immediate and powerful. The shock of the unexpected crisis galvanized United States opinion. The prompt United States reaction encouraged other countries to contribute their share. The studied absence of the Soviet Union from the Security Council provided an opportunity for effective collective action such as the United Nations had not known before. Outside the Soviet bloc, there was unusual unanimity of opinion that the challenge must be met and met on a much wider front than that of the Korean episode. The possibility that Korea was but a diversion, with Western Europe as the real target, brought agreement among the North Atlantic nations not hitherto possible. The result has been a widespread and co-ordinated defence program aimed at strengthening the Western countries but also at a real collective security through the United Nations. It has been apparent particularly in recent weeks that this policy has been attended by serious risks and that the stakes are high. The policy of firmness appears, however, more likely than any other of winning through to some tolerable stability in world affairs. It must now be clear to everyone that Korea is an incident, though a highly dangerous one, and that the essential task is the strengthening of Western defences in all vital parts of the world.

THE PASSING OF DOLLAR SCARCITY

A by-product of the United States boom and the prospect of increased defence spending has been the great strengthening of other currencies against the United States dollar. Gold and United States dollar holdings of the United Kingdom, Canada and other countries have risen greatly. The wisdom of the sterling and other devaluations of last year would seem to have been demonstrated but accelerated United States buying and other expenditures abroad had also a decisive influence. The strengthening of sterling and the building up of United Kingdom reserves have been a great step toward economic stability in the world. While the United Kingdom has made substantial progress in raising her dollar exports, it has been particularly the increase in the dollar earnings of the other parts of the sterling area that has brought about the rise in reserves. United States demand for raw materials had caused dollars and gold to flow to other countries and for the moment there is no dollar scarcity. This may not be a continuing condition yet it marks a milestone in post-war history.

THE "FREE" CANADIAN DOLLAR

In the case of Canada, we have had like the United States a declining surplus on our world trading but this has been much more than offset by a large and mounting inflow of capital. In part, this inflow represented long-term investment in Canadian industry and resources based on growing optimism as to the future of this country. As it rose in volume, however, it represented more and more investment or speculation in anticipation of a rise in the value of the Canadian dollar. In August and September the inflow reached the proportions of a flood. In these two months nearly half a billion dollars were added to our reserves. On September 30th, it was announced that the Foreign Exchange Control Board would no longer quote official rates of Canadian exchange but allow the dollar to find its own level in the market. Aside from the official rate, the other aspects of foreign exchange control remain pretty much as before. There is, however, this great difference that the chartered banks are back in the foreign exchange markets, on their own.

The episode raises two points on which the evidence of experience will be watched with interest. It is clearly difficult if not impossible to hold a rigid rate of exchange against a strong capital inflow. When any change in the rate must be upward the speculator will gain if the rate moves up. If it is unchanged he cannot lose. Presumably with a so-called "free" rate, any substantial capital import will force the rate up promptly and minimize the chance of speculative gain.

The second point is that the change which has already taken place in the rate has protected us to some extent against the strong rise in U.S. prices. The effectiveness of anti-inflation measures in that country is uncertain but if there is a further burst of increases, our exchange rate presumably will move further toward parity or even beyond. The flexibility of the rate will to a degree protect us against uncertainties abroad.

Despite the sharp problems raised and the critical international situation, the past year has been one of accomplishment and has made many solid contributions to the economic strength of this country. Though strains have been apparent, we have added greatly to the productive capital of the country, we have substantially increased the supply of housing, we have pushed further in the discovery of new resources and we have increased the efficiency of industry. All these are gains but the future, though promising, offers also serious problems.

PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS

Clearly, in any look at the future, the impact of the necessary defence expenditures upon which we and our neighbours are already embarked looms up as the major problem confronting us. The effect of these on economies which are already operating close to capacity involves very definite risks. The amounts are not so large as to be unmanageable but, in the present circumstances, they can be dangerous.

DEFENCE AND INFLATION

When the second World War broke out in 1939, the belligerent countries and the United States had a large number of unemployed who were soon drawn into active work as the war effort was built up. Now in 1950, industry in America and Western Europe is already operating at capacity. Unemployment is negligible. New Capital investment is at a high level estimated to be in Canada about 8 percent above the figure for 1949. Prices have risen at an alarming rate and are still rising. There are already serious shortages of both materials and labour.

In our own case the additions to federal expenditures in the fiscal year ending March 31st next are stated to be about $244 million while the addition for a full fiscal year will be aproximately a billion dollars. Defence measures of this magnitude can only be carried out without further sharp price increases if there is sufficient reduction in the demand for consumers' durable goods, capital goods and new construction to make a place for defence projects. At present consumer buying is buoyant and investment in replacements, extensions and new projects is estimated to amount to about 22% of our gross national expenditure. Both our construction industry and our raw materials markets are overstretched by demand.

In the supplementary budget of September the government moved carefully and indicated its intention to rely on fiscal measures rather than direct controls to withstand inflation. Revived luxury taxes, increase in the corporation tax and a promised postponement of other expenditures are estimated to create a budgetary balance but they provide no substantial surplus to offset the expansion of private expenditures. The projected increase in next year's expenditure will raise serious budgetary problems. If direct controls or continuing price rises are to be avoided, a balanced budget is not enough. The limitations of consumer credit now in force should curtail the demand for durable goods but it will remain to be seen how effective they will be. There is as yet no evidence of a decline in the demand for housing.

The Bank of Canada has recently raised its discount rate. This, while not effective in itself, would seem to be a signal that the Bank and the Treasury are prepared to see yields on government bonds rise. This may to some extent discourage capital projects but it will be more effective in putting the Bank in a position to combat inflationary forces in this country. As the Minister of Finance stated, nothing could be so helpful in this situation as an increase in efficiency and productivity. It will require a great deal of ingenuity and genuine co-operation on the part of labour and management to achieve this at a time of tight employment and of a persistent movement to reduce hours of work.

The defence program is large but not of unmanageable size and it is certainly no more than our share in the collective defence against aggression. It must be clear to anyone that if it is to be carried out effectively and count in safeguarding us against war, we must use less of our resources for other things in order that we may use more of them for defence. So far the government has moved cautiously perhaps with an eye on some Winter slackening in employment. In 1951 it will have to face the whole problem. We are not, however, completely masters in our own house. The Canadian economy is greatly affected not merely by our own defence expenditures but by those of the United States and other countries. We cannot fully protect ourselves against the impact of our neighbour's actions. We should, however, see that our own defence program is financed by sound measures and not by inflationary means which will thwart the program and disrupt the economy.

OUR TRADE WITH THE STERLING AREA

The spectacular improvement in the dollar earnings of sterling countries has raised again the question of the future distribution of our world trade. With growth and development we have not become less dependent on external trade but a much higher proportion of our exports has latterly been going to the United States. Our trade with the United Kingdom has moved more nearly toward a balance. This has been accomplished partly by a decrease in our exports but fortunately mainly by an in-

crease in our imports. In our trade relations with them we are approaching a critical test. The United Kingdom and its sterling-area associates have very substantially increased their pooled reserves. The sterling area since the war and particularly in later years, has strictly controlled its imports in the interests of dollar conservation. The control has had the effect of a severe and rigorous system of protection for home industries. Now that the need for dollar conservation has waned we shall see how far the sterling area is simply a banking and monetary arrangement among countries which wish to pool their reserves or how far it is a preferential trading system.

At the moment, we ourselves are not greatly in need of enlarged export opportunities. Our grain exports which are our chief shipment to the United Kingdom and Europe have stood up well in the period of crisis. We have had difficulty in filling other food and raw material orders. But later we may have greater needs and wider markets will contribute to a more varied and productive development. Even where totals are not large, individual Canadian producers have important interests in sterling markets. Having invested a great deal in the recovery of the United Kingdom and Western Europe we should press for such re-opening of their markets as is consistent with the strength of their currencies.

OUR WIDENING RESOURCES

The continuing development of the oil resources of the West is a very strong constructive force in our future. New sources are being discovered and the potentialities are very great. Actual production has now risen above 100,000 barrels a day. Only over a considerable period of time will the full effects of the use of these resources make themselves felt in the pattern of industry in the West and in the economy of the country. Equally the exploitation of the new iron resources of the East will widen the area of industrial development and create a great inward flow of traffic through the St. Lawrence. These and other important developments are an assurance that, despite variations, the rate of investment in this country over a considerable period of time will be high and the need for labour and capital great.

IMMIGRATION

One development which could help significantly both in the immediate situation and in terms of long-run progress would be an increase in the rate of immigration. We need additional hands to perform the work which must be done and well-selected immigrants could contribute greatly to the desired increase in production. In the years immediately ahead the low birth rates of the depression are limiting numbers in the age groups just entering productive work. There are fortunately already signs of a renewed emphasis on immigration which had slackened off somewhat in the past year. In a longer view there is also a strong feeling that it will be difficult for so small a population as ours in a crowded world to hold the resources which we have in so much greater abundance than many countries. We can with great advantage to ourselves absorb a moderate but steady stream of well-selected immigrants who may well bring new skills and aptitudes to our country, even though they may bring little capital.

THE ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY

Our need for power and the necessity of getting Labrador iron into the Great Lakes Basin is making continually more urgent some definite steps toward the long deferred St. Lawrence seaway. Indications that the Canadian Government is preparing to press the project with renewed vigour are to be welcomed. Beyond the economic case for it, its place in the strategy of defence makes it a stern necessity.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Canadians may look forward with sober confidence to the future ahead. The problems are great and difficult but they are more manageable than some have been in the past. For the immediate future, they are likely to be problems of too much rather than too little business activity. For the more distant future we have great advantages. There has been great advance in the past five years in the equipment of our industry and in the knowledge of how to develop our resources. There has been a great step forward in the increase in our confidence in our own ability to chart our course.

Despite the many crises and the successive problems, we have come through the post-war period much more fortunately than any would have been willing to predict in 1945. Our own internal development has proceeded at rates which are well up to the limits of safety. Despite warnings and misgivings the United States has persisted in an international policy which has opened its markets and its capital resources to world use. Europe and the United Kingdom have made real progress back toward prosperity and ability to stand on their own feet. There are hopeful signs that the Atlantic community may develop into more than a mere defensive alliance. But over all hangs the grave shadow of war and the recurring threat of war. To persist in the policy of strength which has given us initiative and a chance to influence events, will require sacrifices and restraint. But we cannot afford to play less than our full part nor can we miss the great prize of ultimate stability in the world by making our own contribution less than of the maximum effectiveness.

The outlook for this country and other friendly countries is hopeful. The possibilities of progress and prosperity are very great but the dangers are also great. Above all to realize the full promise of the future we must have courage; continued courage in government to lead, even though the path may not be a popular one; courage on the part of management, labour, farmers and business men to co-operate for greater productivity; courage even on the part of consumers to restrain their purchases in the confidence that it need only be a postponement. With courage and mutual confidence, we cannot be defeated from within while presenting a strong front to the aggressors. Sir James Barrie in his historic rectorial Address at St. Andrew's University in 1922 quoted Dr. Johnson:— "Unless a man has that virtue (courage), he has no security for preserving any other."

Development Of Natural Resources Very Important

Peak levels established in 1950 says Imperial Bank General Manager

Toronto, November 22: — Mr. L. S. Mackersy, General Manager, Imperial Bank of Canada, speaking to the 76th Annual Meeting of Shareholders held in Toronto today, stated that it seemed likely that the year 1950 will see peak levels established both in production and consumption.

Mr. Mackersy, commenting on general business conditions said in part:

I would like to spend a few minutes with you commenting on the Seventy-Sixth Annual Statement of the Bank, now before you, which shows total Assets of $526,748,659, the highest figure yet attained, the increase during the year being $7,708,000.

PROFITS

The profits before provision for depreciation and taxes were $2,650,308, an increase of $540,233. Provision for depreciation, which was $498,997, and for Dominion and Provincial taxes $993,000, an increase of $314,000, left $1,158,311 out of which dividends at the rate of $1.20 per share totalling $840,000 were paid and provision for payment of a bonus of 20c per share totalling $140,000 was made, leaving $178,311.19 balance of profit carried forward. This addition makes the balance of Profit and Loss Account $1,969,345. We trust that you will consider this showing satisfactory.

LIABILITIES

On 31st January, 1950, we paid the Bank of Canada $691,527.50, the amount of our Notes in Circulation on 1st January. We are now entirely free of this liability, the Bank of Canada being now responsible for the redemption of all bank notes issued for circulation in Canada and what was known as the double liability of Bank Shareholders has been finally extinguished.

DEPOSITS

Deposits at $477,747,176, showing an increase of $1,477,000 are again at an all-time high. Non-interest bearing deposits increased $11,591,000 and interest-bearing increased $17,475,000 a total increase of $29,066,000 but Dominion deposits decreased $10,521,000 and Provincial deposits decreased $17,067,000. It is gratifying to note that the deposits by the public continue to show a substantial gain.

INVESTMENTS

Our investments, not exceeding market value, total $220,766,412, a decrease of $7,245,819. Short term Dominion Securities increased by $4,035,000 but long term Dominions decreased $11,185,000. Increases and decreases in other investments left the total practically unchanged, Provincial and Municipal Governments increasing $3,628,000 and Public Securities other than Canadian and Other Bonds decreasing $3,724,000. Our portfolio of readily marketable securities is ample for all needs.

LOANS

Loans total $205,442,793, an increase of $12,285,000. Current loans increased $14,531,000 but loans to Cities, Towns and Municipalities decreased $2,567,000. These loans are widely diversified and carefully supervised and the increase shows that we are continuing to do our full part in meeting the requirements of both our large and small customers. We especially welcome the large number of small customers and consider their business very important.

BANK PREMISES

Bank Premises Account, including furniture, fixtures and equipment stands at $7,087,456, an increase of $715,000.

Our business continues to increase and we are also continuing with our policy of bringing the mechanizing of our branches as up-to-date as possible, we find that considerable benefits in working conditions are the result. We continue also doing everything possible to keep our offices modern and attractive.

SHAREHOLDERS AND BRANCHES

Our shareholders now number 3206, an increase of 133 for the past year. 229 of our shareholders are resident in the United States which is six less than last year.

We opened ten new branches during the year and in addition placed two sub-branches on a full time basis. Two sub-branches were closed. We now have 216 branches of which 9 are sub-branches located in the following Provinces:— Alberta — 27, British Columbia — 17, Manitoba—8, North West Territories—1, Nova Scotia—1, Ontario—130, Quebec —7, Saskatchewan—25.

STAFF

During the year our staff increased 126 and now number 2689, of which 1278 are young ladies. As our business expands and new branches are opened fresh opportunities for promotion are provided and we have many examples to show the promising future which awaits young men willing to devote their talents and energy to the service of the Bank. I cannot speak too highly of the efficient, courteous and conscientious hardworking members of the Staff who have made possible the results shown by the Statement. I consider we have a Staff of which to be very proud.

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The President will review general conditions and therefore I will only touch on the more salient features. Reports on business conditions, received from branches and gathered from other sources, continue to reflect a high level of economic activity, and it seems likely that this year of 1950 will see peak levels established both in production and consumption.

Farm income will not equal that of last year. The original prospect of a much better than average wheat crop, unfortunately, was not realized being substantially affected both as to yield and quality by an early and severe frost. While other field crops will produce a higher income, this is offset by reduction, to some extent, in livestock marketing and, in addition, the farmer last year received a comparatively larger equalization payment covering an adjustment of the prior four years. The year can, perhaps, be described as one in which the farmer has not been able, to any extent, to add to his gains in progress made in recent years.

The oil developments in Alberta continues unabated with over 600 additional wells this year to date, that number being added to almost daily. Oil is now flowing through the pipe-line to Regina. Exploration is proceeding actively, and this applies also to the neighboring Province of Saskatchewan. It is reasonable to expect new fields will be found and developed and, even with the experience to date as a guide, it is difficult to grasp the full and final possibilities of our oil resources. The present benefit to our economy is of importance, and this will undoubtedly grow tremendously.

Before leaving this particular phase I would like to pay tribute to the wise and business-like manner in which the Government of Alberta, and the Civil Servants, have supervised this oil development, thus ensuring that the citizens of that Province will receive, not only immediate, but also lasting benefit in debt reduction, improved roads and public facilities generally.

Our gold mines continues to operate under difficulties and the importance of arriving at a satisfactory solution cannot be over-emphasized.

In all other phases of mining the record is not only one of new discoveries and larger production, but also of higher prices. In this improvement is included asbestos, which last year suffered from a disastrous strike, and production this year has been further increased by the new Johns-Manville Mine at Matheson, Ontario.

COURAGEOUS USE OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Further important steps in the vast iron ore development of Labrador and North Eastern Quebec brings closer the time when Canada will be one of the most important producers in the world of this basic and essential material, and this will be of tremendous importance to our economy. Its development is a notable example of intelligent vision backed by courageous use of financial resources.

Further, and in some respects quite remarkable, progress has been made in the field of business generally. This includes lumbering, pulp and paper and all types of manufacturing and distribution. Industrial production is now about double that for any of the years immediately prior to the war. However, we should not permit this continued record of advancement to make us complacent. Great strides have been made, but inflation is gaining. Not only does this affect our internal trade but, more particularly, there is added danger of pricing our products out of world markets. It must be borne in mind that while permitting the Canadian dollar to find its own level it cannot help but be beneficial in the long run—the immediate effect will be to increase the cost of our exports in terms of American dollars. I sometimes feel that, not only in the ranks of organized labour, but in other circles as well, there is too much talk and thought about sharing the existing wealth and not sufficient talk and thought about creating new wealth to share. Greater emphasis on the latter cannot help but improve the lot of all and it is the only way by which the standard of living can be maintained and further increased.

At the moment, more Canadians are gainfully employed than at any time in our history to the extent that the leading field of "short supply" is manpower. I am definitely of the opinion that a well-planned policy towards attracting the right type of immigrant is a need. It is only in this way that the present shortage can be rectified and, at the same time, our economy further strengthened through greater domestic use of our own products and, therefore, a somewhat lessened dependence on export trade.

U.K. BUSINESS

END MARSHALL AID NOW?

BRITISH pride may have been gratified by the declaration that the U.K. had made herself independent of direct Marshall aid. But with the subsequent move to have that aid cut off, gratified pride was accompanied by a feeling of uneasiness. More through realism than modesty, Britons feel that their economic recovery is by no means complete, and that even what progress has been made is not firmly assured. There were still too many unknowns for complacency.

Even the brightest side—increased sterling area exports—was dulled by the unknowns. At present, the fast pace of U.S. business, and rearmament and stockpiling superimposed on those busy conditions, were very encouraging factors. In addition, U.S. fears of possible curtailment of supplies from some areas in the East had kept demand exceptionally high. This was reflected in the prices of many sterling area exports. It had been a big factor in keeping total dollar earnings up in spite of the fact that devaluation meant fewer dollars earned *per unit* sold in the U.S. than before devaluation.

On the export side, what is worrying the British in the face of these good signs is the question, how long? How long will U.S. imports be sustained at a high level? How long can Britain meet her own defence requirements and sustain her high export production? (SN, Nov. 21) How long will prices favorable to sterling goods last if war or politics doesn't cut off some supply sources? And as an additional worry, how much of the increased sterling reserves is "hot money," likely to bolt with little warning?

—Miller

BRIGHT SIDE, *darkened by unknowns. Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell kept optimism cautious, especially as to convertibility.*

It is obvious, since ECA funds have been going into sterling reserves since early this year, and Britain hasn't drawn on Canadian credits since June, that, at the moment, the British don't need the Marshall aid prop. Those who want to clip off the thin end of the tapering aid program, argue that now is the time to do it, though it may be something of a gamble. Those that want the aid continued feel that the unknowns darkening the export picture alone are enough to make the basic conditions too unstable to justify such a gamble.

IMPORT PROBLEM

IN THE FUTURE there were some discouraging prospects for British exports. But on the import side, the problems were immediate. What was a favorable factor to the U.K. as a seller, was just the opposite—with a vengeance—when she was a buyer. During the year, import prices have increased by three or four times as much as export prices as far as the British are concerned. They now have to find millions of pounds more each year to pay for the same volume of goods they imported before sterling was devalued.

This was a recognized consequence of devaluation, and insofar as this deterioration in the terms of trade is the result of devaluation, Britons couldn't expect much success in persuading Americans to make up the difference with Marshall funds. But insofar as the deterioration can be attributed to rearmament raising the volume and price of British imports, they might successfully argue that continuing Marshall aid is part of the Western defence program.

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U.S. BUSINESS

Aluminum:

SECOND LOOK

SNOWED UNDER by protests against the aluminum production curb, the National Production Authority sent one of its top officials scurrying to Montreal to see what could be done to revive the Aluminium Ltd. offer to sell the white metal to the States. The offer, made in August, expired Oct. 31.

The order, which caused U.S. industry to sit up and take notice, will cut civilian aluminum supplies 35 per cent starting Jan. 1. It is the tightest curb on civilian output yet issued by the defence establishment.

An influential contractors' group demanded a Congressional investigation before the order was cold. They wanted to find out what was behind Washington's refusal to accept the Aluminium offer.

Said the contractors, "there are rumors the importing of aluminum would be distasteful to certain domestic producers, but what is this compared to the billions of dollars lost in revenue and the unemployment caused by not accepting the Canadian offer?" Aluminum is becoming a more precious commodity every day, and the Reynolds and Kaiser interests, along with Congressman Celler, have rued the day they opposed the Canadian aluminum deal.

The NPA official came back empty handed from Montreal, but authoritative trade circles still do not rule out the possibility of a new deal.

Titanium:

FOR GUIDED MISSILES

THE NEW METAL, titanium, soon to be under quantity production in Canada, will be used for an experimental guided missile wing, and for the complete aft fuselage section of a jet fighter in experiments of the aircraft laboratory of the Air Materiel Command. Rivets, forgings and sheet, it is reported, will all be of titanium.

High strength-to-weight ratio of titanium and its heat-resistant qualities are advantages which will make titanium a primary aircraft structural metal.

PRESSURE

BEHIND the tightening up of the formerly loose U.S. purse strings (see *U.K. Business*) was a marked change in the country's economic position. The Americans, like everyone else, have to pay more for their imports, and, because of two factors, they are earning less foreign moneys to do it with. The surplus of production available for export has dwindled, and at the same time, the rest of the world has become less dependent on American supplies.

These factors, with dollar saving cuts in foreign buying, have wiped out the U.S. export surplus; the economic function of the foreign aid—to keep up the level of exports—is no longer important. And finally, the external commitments have this year involved a substantial loss of gold at a time when the volume of internal money is swelling. Economy and economics had played a large part in forming the U.S. attitude to the problem.

YOURS FOR SECURITY

CAPITAL
$7,000,000
RESERVE
$10,000,000

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

76th Annual Statement

Year ending 31st October, 1950

ASSETS

Deposits with and Notes of Bank of Canada	$ 47,277,812.47
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	24,370,205.49
Other Cash and Deposits	12,840,015.06
Government and Municipal Securities (not exceeding market value)	210,005,027.67
Other Bonds and Stocks (not exceeding market value)	10,761,384.55
Call Loans (secured)	6,518,501.51
TOTAL QUICK ASSETS	$311,772,946.75
Commercial and Other Loans (after provision for bad and doubtful debts)	198,947,852.00
Liabilities of Customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit (as per contra)	8,880,262.13
Bank Premises	7,087,456.03
Other Assets	60,143.04
	$526,748,659.95

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$498,336,896.49
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	8,880,262.13
Other Liabilities	209.462.28
TOTAL LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	$507,426,620.90
Dividends due Shareholders	352,693.94
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits	18,969,345.11
	$526,748,659.95

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1950, after contributions to Staff Pension Fund and after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves out of which full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made		$ 2,650,308.80
Provision for depreciation of Bank Premises, Furniture and Equipment		498,997.61
		$ 2,151,311.19
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Taxes		993,000.00
		$ 1,158,311.19
Dividends at the rate of $1.20 per share	$840,000.00	
Provision for Bonus of 20c per share payable 20th December, 1950	140,000.00	980,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward		$ 178,311.19
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1949		1,791,033.92
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1950		$ 1,969,345.11

RESERVE FUND

Balance at credit of account 31st October, 1950 ..... $ 10,000,000.00

I. K. JOHNSTON, *President*

L. S. MACKERSY, *General Manager*

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Giant Steps

ABOUT 65 years ago, a Canadian geologist, A. P. Low spent two summers exploring the Ungava district of Quebec and Labrador. Of one part of the district, reported surveyor Low, ". . . the amount of (iron) ore in sight must be reckoned by hundreds of millions of tons . . . (the deposits) may, at some future date be of economic importance."

That was the situation for almost 50 years. The inaccessibility of the Ungava deposits, and the abundance of high grade ore in the Mesabi range in the U.S., reduced the incentive for exploration and development in the district.

During World War II, however, mining men turned their attention to the iron ore possibilities of Ungava. By this time air transport had overcome some of the difficulty imposed by the rugged terrain. In 1948, for instance, after an air strip was put in operation near Burnt Creek, over 750 tons of freight were flown into the area from a railhead 400 miles away. By the end of the next year, Hollinger-Hanna had proven reserves to be 356 million tons. To justify the construction of a 360-mile railroad to carry the ore to the St. Lawrence port of Seven Islands, proven reserves of 300 million tons of high grade ore were necessary.

With the reserves proven more than adequate (they are now given as over 400 million tons), with the depletion of the Mesabi range deposits, and finally with the phenomenally expanded demand of the steel mills, mine men had a go-ahead signal for development of Ungava ore.

Initial financing involves $200 million. Under any circumstances a venture of this sized would attract attention, but under the present ones, where Canadians and Americans, both as consumers and manufacturers, had been filled with bad news about short steel supply, the new raw material development was front page stuff.

HIGH FINANCE

IT WAS not only the development of a new supply of a vital raw material that attracted attention to the Ungava plans. The $200 million initial financial commitment negotiated by the Iron Ore Co. of Canada was the largest of its kind ever undertaken in Canada.

According to Jules R. Timmins, President of Hollinger-Hanna which will manage Iron Ore Co., capital structure of the company authorizes up to $125 million of first mortgage bonds, $40 million income debentures, and $60 million common stock. Five U.S. and three Canadian (Wood, Gundy; Dominion Securities; J. R. Timmins) investment firms are handling the senior financing: $100 million mortgage bonds purchased by 15 U.S. and four Canadian life insurance companies. Stockholders of Iron Ore Co. will take the junior securities.

The substantial amount of U.S. money backed up an earlier comment of Bank of Canada's governor Graham Towers, ". . . there has been in the U.S. a continued faith in the long-term future of Canada."

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

STATEMENT AS AT 31ST OCTOBER, 1950

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers		$ 195,264,432.50
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks		73,091,208.02
Government and other Public Securities	Not exceeding market value	747,080,155.65
Other Bonds and Stocks	Not exceeding market value	75,922,701.89
Call and Short Loans	(Security held of sufficient marketable value to cover)	35,760,515.89
Total Quick Assets		$1,127,119,013.95
Loans and Discounts	(After full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	541,513,515.32
Acceptances and Letters of Credit for Customers	(See contra)	63,372,170.86
Bank Premises		18,769,640.71
Other Assets		4,542,813.22
Total Assets		$1,755,317,154.06

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	$ 29,381.36
Deposits	1,623,712,841.46
Acceptances and Letters of Credit (See contra)	63,372,170.86
Other Liabilities	2,263,268.53
Total Liabilities to the Public	$1,689,377,662.21
Capital Paid Up	30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	30,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	619,222.58
Provision for Extra Distribution	600,000.00
Balance of Profit as per Profit and Loss Account	4,720,269.27
Total Liabilities	$1,755,317,154.06

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Year Ended 31st October, 1950

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1950, before Dominion Government taxes but after appropriations to Contingent Reserves, out of which full provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts		$7,321,637.94
Less:		
Provision for Dominion Government taxes	$2,014,340.15	
Depreciation on Bank Premises	1,292,039.24	3,306,379.39
Net Profits after the foregoing deductions		$4,015,258.55
Dividends	$2,400,000.00	
Provision for Extra Distribution—20c per share, payable 2nd January, 1951	600,000.00	3,000,000.00
Amount carried forward		$1,015,258.55
Balance Profit and Loss Account 31st October, 1949		3,705,010.72
Balance Profit and Loss Account 31st October, 1950		$4,720,269.27

S. M. WEDD, *PRESIDENT*

JAMES STEWART, *GENERAL MANAGER*

—CP

B OF C'S TOWERS: *In the United States, a "continued faith" in Canada.*

SCRATCHED SURFACE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 35

near the promising Reserve Claim of United Keno. Other companies are reportedly now being organized to develop other independently-held claims in the Keno Hill section. It is predicted that a custom mill may be built in this area to handle output from the various operations by mid-1951.

Although geologists agree that the ore bodies in the area are of primary, not secondary, origin and thus may be expected to extend to considerable depths, all work so far has been above 500-foot depth. In earlier days, any ore with less than 100 ounces of silver to the ton was discarded—many of the roads to the mines were made from crushed ore now worth $50 a ton.

Some 400 men are now employed in the mines, and by next summer the Mayo district's population may be over 1,000, making it second only to Whitehorse among Yukon communities. United Keno management says it is giving study to the idea of building a smelter to produce lead, silver and zinc at the mines, and save the $40 or so which it now costs to ship ore or concentrates to the Trail smelter 2,500 miles away. Ottawa, anxious to see permanent communities established in the northwest, is known to be giving every encouragement to smelter plans. A major development like a smelter could bring into being a community of 5,000 in the Mayo district.

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The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

and Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies

Annual Report of Board of Directors For the Year Ending August 31 1950

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

On behalf of your Directors I am pleased to submit the Consolidated Balance Sheet showing Assets and Liabilities of your Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies as at the close of its fiscal year August 31, 1950, together with the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus for that year. Your auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, have examined these statements and the books and accounts and their report is attached.

The plants and equipment of your Company have been maintained in good condition throughout the year and we have provided the sum of $544,710.08 as an addition to the Reserve for Depreciation which now stands at $4,382,575.28.

We have exercised our usual care in the taking of all Inventories and they have been priced on the basis of cost or market, whichever was lower.

Our sales position during the year was well maintained, total sales exceeding the previous year by a considerable margin and actually the volume was the highest in the history of the Company. Prospects for the current year would normally be good were it not for the reappearance of shortages in raw material supplies as a result of international developments. It is our hope that by care and resource we may be able to provide the requisite supplies of manufactured goods for the trade.

The Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus for the year showed a combined profit from operations, before deductions and adjustments, of $2,416,139.42 as compared with $2,027,838.45 a year ago. In addition, included in last year's Profit and Loss Account was an amount representing distribution of the accumulated surplus of a Partly Owned Subsidiary Company, besides which the Provision for Depreciation has been increased by an amount of $75,588.96. Nevertheless, after making these adjustments the combined earnings after all charges, except taxes on income, amounted to $1,423,405.86 as compared with $1,384,695.87 for the previous year.

Provision for taxes on income for the year amounted to $531,977.62 as against $397,219.29 a year ago, an increase of $134,758.33. After deduction of tax provision in both years the final net profit for the year amounted to $891,428.24 as compared with $987,476.58 for the same period a year ago.

The earnings for the year just ended were equivalent to $25.76 per share on the Preferred Stock; after payment of $7.00 per share on the Preferred Stock the earnings were equivalent to $2.88 per share on the Ordinary Stock.

As is the case with industry generally the results were accomplished in the face of increasing taxation and operating costs, the latter represented chiefly by transportation charges, salaries and wages and higher costs in many raw materials.

Dividends were paid for the period on the Preferred Stock in the amount of $242,200.00 and on the Ordinary Stock in the amount of $269,664.00.

The Total Current Assets as shown on the Consolidated Balance Sheet amounted to $14,352,858.87 and Current Liabilities to $6,811,446.07, leaving a balance of Net Current Assets amounting to $7,541,412.80, an improvement of $741,744.09 during the year.

The Earned Surplus of your Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies at August 31, 1950 amounted to $8,249,837.55 as compared with an Earned Surplus at August 31, 1949 of $7,897,000.14, an increase of $352,837.41 during the year.

Once again I desire to thank our staff in our factories, warehouses and offices for their continued and greatly appreciated loyalty and co-operation in serving the interests of the Company and its Subsidiaries.

Respectfully submitted,

Montreal, Que.
November 6, 1950.

A. W. STEUDEL,
Chairman.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET — AUGUST 31 1950

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash on hand and in bank		$ 285,004.33
Trade accounts receivable, less reserve		5,451,709.99
Other accounts receivable		144,767.17
Inventories of raw materials and supplies, goods in process and finished merchandise, stated on the basis of the lower of cost or market		7,875,066.41
Portion of excess profits tax recoverable in 1951		187,293.87
Insurance, taxes and other prepaid expenses		189,001.55
Advertising stock, stationery, etc.		220,015.55
		$14,352,858.87
OTHER ASSETS:		
Portion of excess profits tax recoverable in 1952	$ 70,759.35	
Sundry accounts receivable, including $5,322.34 owing by shareholders	57,667.94	
Unamortized royalty payments	37,723.16	166,150.45
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:		
Investments	$ 30,775.20	
Advances	8,768.78	39,543.98
INVESTMENT IN AND ADVANCES TO AFFILIATED COMPANY:		
Investment	$ 200,000.00	
Advances	33,571.35	233,571.35
CAPITAL ASSETS:	$12,626,134.25	
(Capital assets include land and buildings, leaseholds, machinery and equipment, together with formulae, trademarks and goodwill (carried on the books at $5,715,655.12) acquired in 1911, at cost measured by the par value of bonds and the stated value of shares issued as consideration for such assets; properties owned by three of the consolidated subsidiary companies are included on the basis of appraised values with subsequent additions at cost; other properties are included at cost.)		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	4,382,575.28	8,243,558.97
		$23,035,683.62

Note: The replacement value new, less depreciation, of land, buildings, machinery and equipment of one of the consolidated subsidiaries as of August 31 1948 as reported by Dominion Appraisal Company Limited was $835,071.77; the replacement value new, less depreciation, of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and the other consolidated subsidiaries as of June 30 1948 as reported by Canadian Appraisal Co. Limited was $6,196,451.57. The total replacement value new, less depreciation, based on these 1948 appraisals was therefore $7,031,523.34 which is $4,503,619.49 in excess of the net amounts at which land, buildings, machinery and equipment are included under Capital Assets at August 31 1950.

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Bank loans			$ 2,320,000.00
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities			3,577,688.44
Income and other taxes			913,827.63
			$ 6,811,446.07
RESERVE FOR ALLOWANCES TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES			20,000.00
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:			
Capital Stock—			
Seven per cent cumulative preferred—			
Authorized — 40,000 shares of $100.00 ea.	$4,000,000.00		
Issued—			
34,600 shares of $100.00 each		$ 3,460,000.00	
No par value ordinary—			
Authorized—225,000 shares			
Issued—224,720 shares	$4,494,400.00		
Earned Surplus, per statement attached	8,249,837.55	12,744,237.55	16,204,237.55
			$23,035,683.62

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

V. M. DRURY, Director.
W. GAGNON, Director.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31 1950

Combined profit from operations, before provisions for depreciation and other deductions shown below			$2,416,139.42
Add: Dividends from partly owned subsidiary companies			8,590.00
			$2,424,729.42
Deduct:			
Interest on bank loans		$215,682.06	
Allowances paid to retired employees		59,900.30	
Legal fees		7,810.05	
Remuneration of executive officers and directors' fees		173,221.07	
Provision for depreciation		544,710.08	1,001,323.56
			$1,423,405.86
Deduct: Provision for taxes on income			531,977.62
Net profit for the year			$ 891,428.24
Earned surplus at August 31 1949			7,897,000.14
			$8,788,428.38
Deduct:			
Loss on disposal of capital assets and adjustments applicable to prior years (net)		$ 26,726.83	
Dividends paid during the year—			
Preferred—$7.00 per share	$242,200.00		
Ordinary—$1.20 per share	269,664.00	511,864.00	538,590.83
Earned surplus at August 31 1950			$8,249,837.55

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies as at August 31 1950 and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus for the fiscal year ending on that date and have obtained all the information and explanations which we required. We report that, in our opinion, the above consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies as at August 31 1950 and the results of operations for the year ending on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

We also report that earnings of the subsidiary companies not consolidated are included in the accompanying financial statements only to the extent of dividends received.

MONTREAL, October 31 1950

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

INSURANCE

PREMIUMS AND PROFITS

TWO WOMEN behind me on the bus were discussing high prices when suddenly one exclaimed, "It's them insurance companies that are making the big profits. I tell you they are pulling in the millions."

Last year Canadians dug into their pockets for over $200 million for insurance other than life insurance, that is for fire, floater, automobile, burglary, personal accident and hospitalization, fur insurance and all other casualty lines. If this sum were divided evenly among Canada's families, each one would pay about $70.

Because insurance is now an important item in the family budget, not only the man of the house but the housewife is starting to take a personal interest as to where this money goes. A great many people—even those who pride themselves on being well-informed—are just as voluble as the woman on the bus as to the huge profits of the insurance companies. What are the facts? What do insurance companies do with our fire and casualty insurance premiums? Are big profits keeping them too high?

Out of the $202.6 million premiums earned last year, $98.3 million—or 48.5 per cent of the insurance dollar—went back to policyholders in claims paid. The agent who handled the business got 23.8 cents. Companies paid in taxes—excluding income and excess profits taxes—2.7 cents of their income dollar. Overhead and all other expenses took another 16.7 cents. After refunding to policyholders 1.9 cents in dividends, there was a net underwriting profit of 6.4 cents. Out of this, income taxes had to come. Excess profits taxes were a minus quantity, the total of all companies being $16,686.

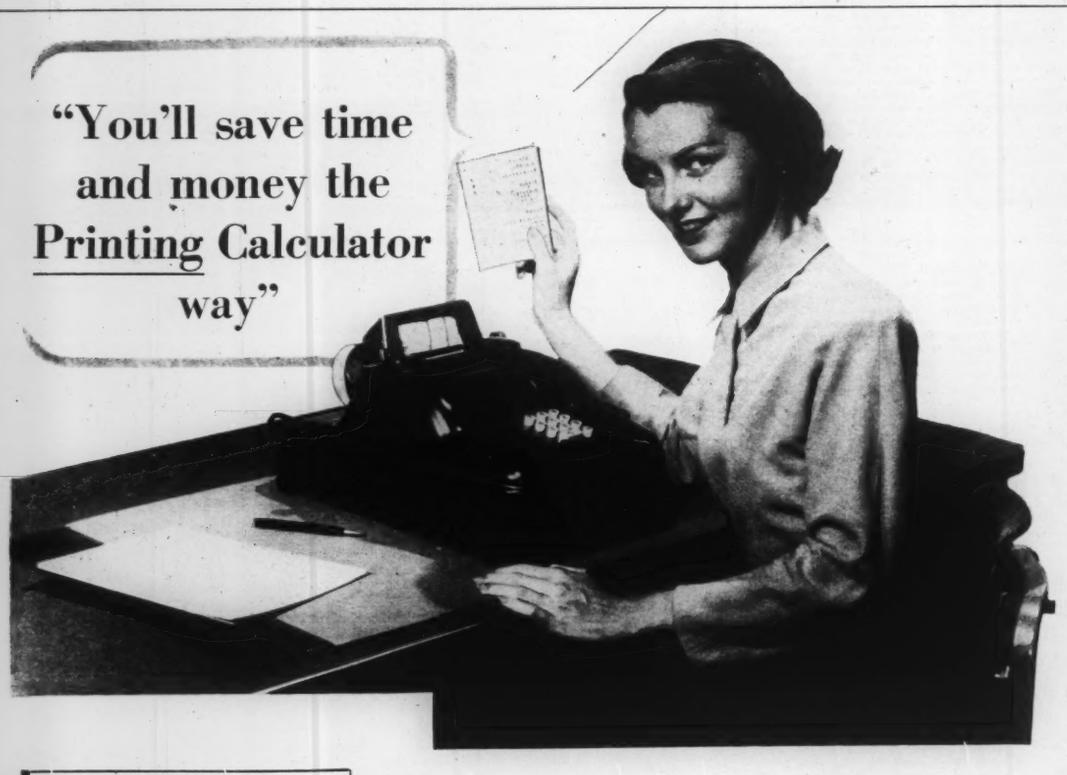
Now how do profits affect the amount of premium you pay? Last year the dividends paid to their stockholders by Canadian insurance companies—other than life—represented 2.6 cents of their premium dollar. If these distributed profits had been divided among their policyholders instead of their stockholders, a man with a $10,000 fire insurance policy paying a $60 three-year premium would have gotten 46 cents reduction in his premium last year.

Now no person can justly maintain that these profits are excessive or that premiums are greatly affected by the share paid to stockholders. Yet last year was a good year for the companies. In 1948 the net underwriting profit of all companies in Canada, after paying dividends to policyholders, was 1.5 per cent of their total premium income.

Why is so little being done to correct misconceptions as to the insurance business? With the pressure of foreign ideologies, today no business can afford to disregard the opinion of its customers or the thinking of the people, insurance companies least of all because insurance is such a vital part of the economy of both the family and the nation. Out of over 350 insurance companies writing fire and casualty insurance, only a few are doing a full job in informing the public as to their products and their companies. Except when they are raising rates, the companies rarely make any united effort to educate the public. There is no coordinated program to give people a clearer concept of the business of fire and casualty insurance or to develop better understanding between the public and the companies.

—*L. D. Millar*

MOTORISTS' CHIEF: *Warren B. Hastings, Canadian automotive editor, has been appointed the new General Manager of Ontario Motor League.*



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Printed Proof: Every factor and answer printed. Takes only a second to check the tape for accuracy.

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Soundproof and Electrified: Steel cushions keep high-speed motor vibration muted. It's quick, quiet—with printed proof for accuracy.

There's no place for waste in business figure work, and with the new Remington Rand Printing Calculator you eliminate re-runs for accuracy and manual copying from hard-to-read dials. Extra motions are gone because every problem is automatically calculated—every factor, and every answer is automatically printed on the tape. And, the tape is your proof of accuracy, your *printed*, permanent record . . . a record that's on file for future use.

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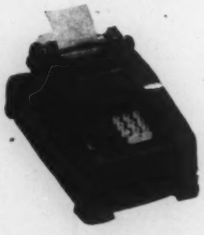

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LETTERS

CONTINUED FROM FRONT COVER

ports from 4 to 5 million tons of anthracite coal annually, and this provides heat for the great majority of homes in Ontario and Quebec. . . . A continued supply of good hard coal is assured Canadian consumers—if not for 8,000 years, certainly for next 160.

Toronto, Ont. RAY SILVER
J. Walter Thompson Co. Ltd.

Rhee's Government

I DISAGREE with your editorial, "Christians and the Orient" in which you couple the name of Chiang Kai-shek with that of Syngman Rhee, and imply that missionaries in Korea had difficulty in reconciling themselves to so reactionary a regime (SN, Oct. 31).

On the contrary, having lived a large slice of my life in Korea, I have yet to meet the missionary from Korea, including those who have returned this summer, who take the stand that Syngman Rhee's Government is unworthy of support.

Toronto, Ont. FRANCES BONWICK

Curry Making

THE article on curry (SN, Oct. 10) was most interesting. I should like to add two more to the secrets of successful curry making. Use enough curry powder, or rather, use a lot of it; too many cooks do not use enough. Second, let the curry simmer gently for at least 8 hours or even longer. I have never heard of maturing it for 24 hours in the refrigerator, but it would probably be beneficial, provided the cooking has been sufficiently long.

I have only one serious exception to make to the article. There is no mention of chutney, which is an absolute necessary in eating curry.

Lennoxville, Que. H. MICHELL

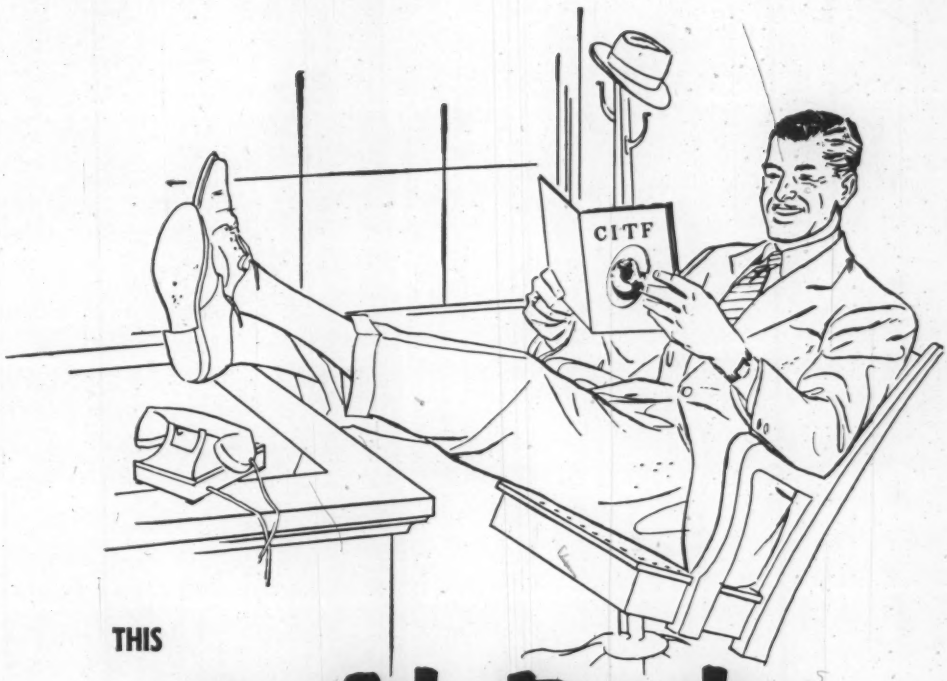
The Krajina Case

THE story of Professor Krajina (SN, Oct. 31) is fantastic. . . . Let's hope that Lord Vansittart's fight to correct the wrong of the Krajina libel will bear fruit. The one consolation is that Professor Krajina can now, with his hideous past behind him, look forward to many productive years in Canada.

St. Catharines, Ont. H. W. MILLER

—Mickey Jones

KRAJINA: *Champion in Vansittart.*



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TORONTO MAY 28 - JUNE 8, 1951

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and throughout the year ahead, your friends will thank you 52 times over for the concise and *Canadian* interpretation of each week's news, showing every important event in its real perspective.

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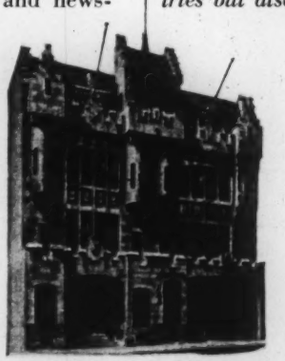
Why Seagram's sells Canada first

This is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements designed by The House of Seagram to promote the prestige of Canada and help sell Canadian products to the markets of the world.

The campaign is appearing in magazines and newspapers published in various languages and circulated throughout the world. The peoples of many lands are told about the quality of Canadian products and see Canadian scenes illustrating these products.

The advertisements are in keeping with the belief of The House of Seagram that the future of each business enterprise in Canada is inextricably bound up in the future of Canada itself; and that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of *all* Canadian products in foreign markets.



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A campaign such as this not only helps Canadian industries but also puts money in the pocket of every Canadian citizen. One dollar out of every three we earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. The more we can sell abroad the more prosperous we will be at home. We can sell more and we will sell more when the peoples of the world are told of the quality and availability of our Canadian products. It is with this objective that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.

The House of Seagram